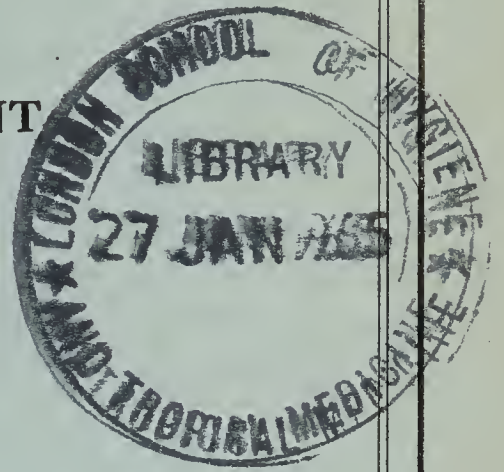




CITY OF STOKE-ON-TRENT



ANNUAL REPORT

on the work of the

**PUBLIC HEALTH
DEPARTMENT**

1962

J. S. HAMILTON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health



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CITY OF STOKE-ON-TRENT

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

*To the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the
City of Stoke-on-Trent*

MY LORD MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you the Annual Report for 1962 which has been prepared on the lines indicated by the Ministry of Health in circular 1/63.

The Registrar General estimated the civil population at the middle of the year to be 266,130, an increase of 330 compared to a decrease of 4,400 during the previous year.

During the year 4,459 births were registered compared to 4,260 in the previous year. This gives our highest recorded birth rate at 16·7 for twelve years and since the immediate post-war “boom”, and compares with 16·0 in the previous year. It is still well below the rate of 18·0 for England and Wales.

It is pleasing to note in association with this that the Infant Mortality Rate at 22·40 was the second lowest ever recorded, comparing with 29·00 in 1961. 26 of the infant deaths were due to pneumonia and one can only speculate how many of these may have been due to inadequate or inconsistent heating of our houses. A much more general use of central heating with double glazing and insulation to control heat loss would give a consistent, steady temperature throughout all parts of our houses and might prevent some infants, and indeed some older people, from contracting chills leading to bronchitis and pneumonia.

The total death rate was 11·5 which is 0·6 lower than in 1961. It was lower than the death rate for England and Wales which was 11·9.

No maternal deaths occurred in 1962.

It is again gratifying to record a fall in the number of cases of tuberculosis to the lowest level recorded. There has been a 70% fall over the last 11 years and it is hoped that this trend will continue. It is of importance to note the changes in age groups affected and to note that a very high proportion are over middle and pensionable ages. In men 57% were over 45 years old and 33% over 60 years of age. 15% of female cases were over 60 years. At this age many people seem to expect to have a cough and do not seek advice about it with the result that tuberculosis is sometimes missed and the patients can then be responsible for passing the infection on to others, especially in the same household. Anyone of any age with a cough lasting more than about two weeks should seek advice in order to avoid being a danger to others.

The danger to families is perhaps best illustrated by the fact that of eight children infected under the age of five years, five were contacts of infectious cases in the family.

Contact tracing and examination is still an essential part of an anti-tuberculosis campaign and it is unfortunate that there remains an occasional contact who refuses to come for examination. This person may at times be the missing link in the chain who passed on the infection to the patient or who may have been infected by the patient and will pass on the disease to others. We do occasionally feel that it is unfortunate that no compulsion can be applied when our powers of persuasion prove inadequate.

I would like to draw particular attention to Dr. Posner's report and review of ten years of Mass Radiography in North Staffordshire.

We are very grateful to him for the wonderful work he has done in this period which has contributed so much to the reduction in tuberculosis in the area and to the knowledge of pneumoconiosis, especially in the pottery industry.

It is worth noting that this area has not shared in the rise in the venereal disease rate experienced elsewhere in the country.

Immunisation in childhood continues to be an important part of our preventive services and the response, though reasonably good, could be improved. We give triple vaccine as a routine as a protection against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus, and for the eleventh year in succession no case of diphtheria occurred in the City. Of only four cases of whooping cough notified to us, none has been immunised.

Polio immunisations continued at a high rate and the results of this in the country as a whole are now becoming evident with a remarkable decrease in cases. During the year under review only two confirmed cases occurred in the City and both were mild cases. This compared with seven cases in the year before.

Photographs and plans are included in this report of two new Health Centres constructed on post-war housing estates. These centres, though not officially opened until 1963, were completed and brought into operation in 1962.

The details of services provided in them are given elsewhere. They are most welcome additions and in both general practitioners have surgeries. This is, I feel, very valuable in concentrating the community health services into one building and paving the way for a much closer co-operation between the Health Department Staff working in an area and the general practitioners. It may well make it easier for the health visitor to act as the medico-social worker for the practice, and for an even closer working together with the practice and the district nurse and midwife.

I hope that this trend towards sharing accommodation will continue, for I feel sure that there could be a considerable ultimate benefit to both sides and especially to the patients.

Plans and a photograph of the Adult Training Centre are also included. This was brought into use the week before Christmas in 1961 and throughout the year has proved most useful. We spent nearly ten years in cramped premises not altogether suitable where excellent work was still done. In these new premises we see much hope for vigorous expansion in the future in the work of training the subnormal adult. Plans are well in hand for the Official Opening of this Centre on the 1st February, 1963.

In the preface to the last report it was said that we were trying to rehabilitate women who have spent twenty-five years or more in Mental Deficiency Hospitals, and that results were promising. We are now convinced that this can be done, and that many of them can indeed be helped to live a normal community life. All those whom we admitted to our hostel for subnormal women have responded well and settled down very satisfactorily in the community.

Work is proceeding on the construction of a purpose-built hostel for men which should be completed during 1963.

Further experience is required to guide us as to the actual number of hostel places which will be ultimately required.

Two further courses for the National Certificate in District Nursing were held in 1962 and again all the nurses were successful. This is 100% success in all the courses we have so far run and is largely due to the excellent work and tutorship of Miss N. Fradley and Miss J. Short, the Superintendent District Nurse and her Deputy, respectively, who have been tutors to the courses.

We have as yet been unable to extend the Laundry and Linen Exchange Service for elderly and infirm people to cover the whole of the City but some extension has occurred.

There has been a slight increase in the number of talks on health subjects requested by organisations in the City, but we would like to see this greatly extended. In addition to giving talks to any group of interested people on a very wide variety of subjects associated with the health of a community, we send posters and leaflets quarterly to all general practitioners for use in their surgeries. Similarly supplies of health education materials are sent to the City Libraries and to Welfare Clinics for display.

On going round the City one is struck by the many changes and by the redevelopment going on. Slum clearance goes on apace and much is being done to make this a better City in which to live. It is a pity perhaps that some of the old derelict buildings, shops and business premises could not in Law be treated as slums and dealt with by slum clearance procedures. (This would make redevelopment in some parts more even).

I would like to make special reference to the very real improvement in atmospheric pollution over the last few years. The City is now very much cleaner both through the action of industry and through the City Council's policy of making Smoke Control Areas.

Preventive Medicine depends on the ready co-operation of very many people and to a public health department such help and co-operation is its life blood. We cannot function properly without offering and receiving this to and from many people and departments within and outside the Corporation.

It is to the ready way in which so many people work closely together that most of what success we may have is due, and I gladly record my appreciation and thanks.

In particular my thanks are again due to my colleagues in other departments who are always so helpful; to the General Medical Practitioners and Consultants of the area; to the Clerk, Chairman and Members of the Stoke-on-Trent Health Executive Council; the Chairman and Members of the Local Medical Committee; the Secretary and many members of the Hospital Management Committee Staff.

The help and support of my Chairman, Councillor Wm. Bailey and my Vice-Chairman, Alderman Mrs. A. L. Barker, is a tremendous encouragement to me and to the Department. Their knowledge, advice and obvious interest help us very greatly.

The Chairmen of the various sub-committees too are most helpful.

We demand hundreds of hours of their time and very much help from their knowledge and experience which is always willingly given.

I have real personal pleasure in recording my own appreciation of their help and understanding and of recording the thanks of the staff of the Department.

I gladly record again a sincere tribute to all the members of my staff who work so loyally and well and express my grateful thanks and acknowledgements of excellent service to the administrative, clerical, technical and medical staffs.

I am, my Lord Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

J. S. HAMILTON,

Medical Officer of Health.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
GLEBE STREET,
STOKE-ON-TRENT.

September, 1963.

Health Committee at December, 1962

CHAIRMAN—Councillor W. Bailey, J.P.

VICE-CHAIRMAN—

Alderman (Mrs.) A. L. Barker, O.B.E., J.P.

Alderman S. Capewell, J.P.

Alderman W. J. Eardley, J.P.

Alderman (Mrs.) B. E. Meakin, M.B.E.

Alderman (Mrs.) H. Slater, M.P.

Councillor (Mrs.) E. Beddow

Councillor J. J. Byatt

Councillor J. Fox

Councillor (Mrs.) A. Gatensbury

Councillor (Mrs.) G. E. Marrow

Councillor G. Price

Councillor J. Ruane

Councillor L. R. Sillitoe

Councillor H. Travers

Councillor N. Walters

Councillor J. J. Wood

Councillor J. B. P. Wooldridge

SENIOR STAFF OF THE DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health,

JOSEPH STEWART HAMILTON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health,

DAVID PATTERSON ADAMS, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (resigned 31st Dec., 1962).

Maternity and Child Welfare Officer,

MARY M. ESSEX LOPRESTI, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.O.G.

Assistant Maternity Child Welfare Officers,

AGNES J. H. STONE, M.B., Ch.B. (resigned 31st March, 1962).

ELIZABETH DOROTHY COOPER, M.B., Ch.B.

BRENDA JAMES, M.B., Ch.B. (commenced Sept., 1962).

SUSANNA R. WILLIAMS, M.B., Ch.B. (commenced 1st Nov., 1962).

Chest Consultant (Part Time),

FREDERICK ALAN SMITH, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Chest Physician (Part Time),

CHARLES McBRIDE, M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O.

Chief Public Health Inspector,

F. COLBERT, Cert. R.S.I., Cert. Meat Inspector

Ambulance Officer,

F. E. S. JONES

Senior Mental Health Officer,

G. W. ADAMS, A.A.P.S.W.

Public Analyst,

A. HOULBROOKE

Chief Clerk,

H. R. TOPHAM

PART 1.

VITAL STATISTICS

AREA AND POPULATION

The City is 21,209 acres in area. It is 10 miles long, and in no part more than 5 miles wide. About 150 acres are covered with water.

The Registrar General gives the civilian population of the City as 266,130 at the middle of 1962. This figure is an increase of 330 on the figure supplied by the Registrar General for the previous year.

The Registrar General in his Report on the Census, 1961, gave the population figure as 265,306.

The populations at the Census periods were as follows:—

1911	1921 (Extended Area)	1931	1951	1961
234,534	267,647	276,639	275,115	265,306

Table 1—Areas, Population in Wards at Census

Area Ward Nos.	Acreage	POPULATION				
		1951	1961			
		Persons	Persons	Males	Females	Persons per acre
1 Goldenhill/Tunstall ..	1,128	11,132	10,115	4,941	5,174	9.0
2 Tunstall	444	11,838	9,580	4,575	5,005	21.6
3 Packmoor/Chell ..	1,708	12,603	14,580	7,236	7,344	8.5
4 Longport/Burslem ..	561	10,035	6,743	3,223	3,520	12.0
5 Burslem	417	11,302	9,747	4,643	5,104	23.4
6 Burslem	624	10,750	6,963	3,416	3,547	11.2
7 Norton/Smallthorne ..	1,201	9,969	13,078	6,492	6,586	10.9
8 Sneyd Green/Milton ..	860	9,883	11,756	5,682	6,074	13.7
9 Hanley	649	13,823	10,176	4,940	5,236	15.7
10 Hanley	424	11,667	8,399	4,068	4,331	19.8
11 Milton/Abbey Hulton	870	13,390	11,874	5,896	5,978	13.6
12 Hartshill/Basford ..	637	11,969	10,985	5,206	5,779	17.2
13 Hanley/Shelton ..	488	12,845	9,537	4,622	4,915	19.5
14 Hanley	424	12,472	9,190	4,510	4,680	21.7
15 Hartshill/Penkhull ..	489	13,073	10,747	5,115	5,632	22.0
16 Bucknall	1,596	5,328	19,306	9,667	9,639	12.1
17 Stoke	525	10,930	9,833	4,772	5,061	18.7
18 Trent Vale/Trentham	2,086	9,674	12,782	6,259	6,523	6.1
19 Fenton	970	10,839	8,478	4,077	4,401	8.7
20 Longton	1,353	13,026	17,120	8,463	8,657	12.7
21 Fenton	715	9,680	8,156	3,977	4,179	11.4
22 Longton	558	13,167	10,228	4,873	5,355	18.3
23 Longton	1,252	11,960	11,012	5,411	5,601	8.8
24 Meir	1,230	13,760	14,921	7,335	7,586	12.1
TOTALS ..	21,209	275,115*	265,306	129,399	135,907	12.5

* Estimated population in Wards given for 1951 as the number of wards was reduced in May, 1955 from 28 to 24.

The distribution of the population over the whole area at the time of the 1901 Census averaged 18·6 persons per acre, during the year 1911, 21·0 persons per acre, and in 1921, 22·0 persons per acre. The number of persons per acre for the extended City in 1931 was 13·05, in 1951 12·98 and the 1961 Census shews it to be 12·5.

INHABITED HOUSES

The number of inhabited houses at the Census of 1931 for the City was 58,687, in 1951 it was 74,278, and the census for 1961 was 84,664.

The estimated number of inhabited houses at the end of 1962 is 84,990.

During the year 1962, 600 dwellings were certified for habitation; 217 dwellings were built by the Corporation, and 383 dwellings were built by private owners and 274 houses demolished.

Table 2—Population in Existing Wards

Ward		Estimated Population Middle of 1962
1	Goldenhill/Tunstall	10,083
2	Tunstall ..	9,539
3	Packmoor/Chell ..	14,646
4	Longport/Burslem ..	6,815
5	Burslem ..	9,854
6	Burslem ..	6,877
7	Norton/Smallthorne	13,173
8	Sneyd Green/Milton	12,004
9	Hanley ..	10,066
10	Hanley ..	8,279
11	Milton/Abbey Hulton	12,087
12	Hartshill/Basford ..	10,879
13	Hanley/Shelton ..	9,426
14	Hanley ..	9,080
15	Hartshill/Penkhull ..	10,652
16	Bucknall ..	19,644
17	Stoke ..	9,850
18	Trent Vale/Trentham	12,977
19	Fenton ..	8,369
20	Longton ..	17,576
21	Fenton ..	8,122
22	Longton ..	10,201
23	Longton ..	10,865
24	Meir ..	15,072
TOTAL ..		266,130

RATEABLE VALUE

The rateable value of the City for the purposes of the General Rate at 1st April, 1963 was £8,674,643 compared with £2,997,250 at 1st April, 1962.

On 1st April, 1963 the product of 1d. Rate was £34,600 as compared with £12,230 in 1962.

The increase in the Rateable Value and product of 1d. Rate are due to the re-valuation of property by the District Valuation Office which came into force on the 1st April, 1963.

BIRTHS

There were 4,459 births registered and allotted to the City in 1962 giving a birth rate of 16·7 per 1,000 of the population.

When the Registrar General's Comparability Factor for births (0·94 for Stoke-on-Trent) is applied to the recorded rate, it becomes 15·7 per 1,000 of the population.

The rate for England and Wales was 18·0

The recorded rate is 0·5 higher than in 1961.

The ratio of births of males to births of females during the year was 1,076 to 1,000. For the year 1961 the ratio was 1,074 males to 1,000 females.

The natural increase of population, that is, excess of births over deaths was 1,378. In the previous year it was 1,038, a difference of 340, the number of births registered being 199 more than in 1961, while the number of deaths was 141 less.

ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS

Of the total births, 237 or 5·31 per cent., were illegitimate, compared with 193 or 4·42 per cent. in the previous year.

STILL BIRTHS

Under the Notification of Births Act, all still-births must be notified to the Medical Officer of Health. 112 were notified during the year under the Act, and of these, 17 were attended by midwives, 2 by medical practitioners and 93 took place in an institution.

The number registered during the twelve months ending 31st December was 114.

Taking the number of still-births that occurred in 1962 as 114 it is equal to 2·55 per cent. of the total births. In 1961, there were 106 still-births, equal to 2·43 per cent.

VITAL STATISTICS

Live Births	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,459
Live Births rate per 1,000 population	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16·7
Still-births	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	114
Still-births rate per 1,000 live and still-births	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24·9
Total live and still-births	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,573
Infant deaths	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22·4
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births legitimate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22·5
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births illegitimate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25·3
Neo Natal rate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16·1
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5·3
Maternal deaths (including abortion)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live and still-births	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—

Table 3
Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1953 to 1962

Year	Population estimated to middle of each year	BIRTHS			Total Deaths registered in the District		Transferable Deaths		Net Deaths belonging to the district			
		Un- corrected Number	Nett		Number	Rate	of Non- residents registered in the district	of Resi- dents not registered in the district	Under 1 yr of age		At all ages	
			Number	Rate					Number	Rate per 1000 net Births		
1953	273,700	5,448	4,503	16.4	3,503	12.8	572	65	126	28	2,996	10.9
1954	274,100	5,192	4,273	15.6	3,565	13.0	600	57	142	33	3,022	11.0
1955	274,000	5,295	4,180	15.3	3,685	13.5	645	83	129	31	3,123	11.4
1956	273,300	5,265	4,248	15.6	3,638	13.3	664	60	113	27	3,034	11.1
1957	271,800	5,415	4,299	15.8	3,718	13.8	655	74	128	30	3,137	11.5
1958	271,100	5,649	4,358	16.1	3,572	13.2	717	168	115	26	3,023	11.2
1959	270,800	5,406	4,220	15.6	3,387	12.5	765	180	87	21	2,802	10.3
1960	270,200	5,354	4,178	15.5	3,549	13.1	764	157	104	25	2,942	10.9
1961	265,800	5,578	4,260	16.0	3,804	14.3	752	170	123	29	3,222	12.1
1962	266,130	5,804	4,459	16.7	3,842	14.4	940	179	100	22	3,081	11.5

Table 4

Showing the number of Births, Birth Rate, number of Deaths, Death Rate and Infantile Mortality Rate in each of the 24 Wards.

WARD			No. of Births registered	Birth Rate	No. of Deaths registered	Death Rate	Infantile Mortality Rate
1	..	..	179	17·7	119	11·8	33
2	..	..	160	16·8	125	12·0	18
3	..	..	221	15·0	209	15·5	45
4	..	..	115	16·8	91	12·6	17
5	..	..	137	13·9	169	16·2	14
6	..	..	147	21·3	104	14·3	20
7	..	..	255	19·3	124	9·1	8
8	..	..	183	15·2	116	9·2	16
9	..	..	167	16·5	166	10·9	35
10	..	..	136	16·4	106	12·3	36
11	..	..	189	15·6	123	11·4	15
12	..	..	121	11·1	139	12·8	16
13	..	..	173	18·3	124	12·8	17
14	..	..	176	19·3	124	13·6	22
15	..	..	174	16·3	125	11·6	28
16	..	..	380	19·3	103	5·5	10
17	..	..	132	13·4	120	12·3	0
18	..	..	222	17·1	124	10·6	22
19	..	..	146	17·4	120	13·0	6
20	..	..	256	14·5	143	8·8	27
21	..	..	153	18·8	95	11·0	19
22	..	..	178	17·4	143	13·3	22
23	..	..	181	16·6	119	9·9	38
24	..	..	278	18·4	150	10·2	39
Whole City	..	..	4,459	16·7	3,081	11·5	22·4

Table 5

Birth Rate, Death Rate and Infantile Mortality Rate for the whole City since Federation.

		Birth Rate	Death Rate	Infantile Mortality Rate
1911	..	31.3	19.6	203
1912	..	31.2	15.9	128
1913	..	31.9	18.7	169
1914	..	31.6	17.4	144
1915	..	26.9	18.4	147
1916	..	23.9	16.8	126
1917	..	20.8	16.5	116
1918	..	22.3	20.3	111
1919	..	22.5	16.2	111
1920	..	30.9	12.8	98
1921	..	29.0	14.8	134
1922	..	25.9	14.3	115
1923	..	24.6	12.7	93
1924	..	23.7	13.5	101
1925	..	22.9	13.5	106
1926	..	21.7	12.5	101
1927	..	21.2	13.4	99
1928	..	19.6	11.7	87
1929	..	19.0	15.1	105
1930	..	19.9	11.7	70
1931	..	18.8	13.1	100
1932	..	17.2	12.1	88
1933	..	16.2	12.9	89
1934	..	16.7	11.7	85
1935	..	16.6	12.3	83
1936	..	16.8	12.4	74
1937	..	16.7	13.1	81
1938	..	16.4	11.3	52
1939	..	16.3	12.3	61
1940	..	17.0	13.2	61
1941	..	17.5	12.4	63
1942	..	18.9	11.9	49
1943	..	20.6	12.7	62
1944	..	21.4	11.6	51
1945	..	19.8	11.9	50
1946	..	22.2	12.1	55
1947	..	23.5	12.1	61
1948	..	20.0	10.7	42
1949	..	18.7	11.5	34
1950	..	17.0	11.4	43
1951	..	15.8	12.9	33
1952	..	16.4	11.3	28
1953	..	16.4	10.9	28
1954	..	15.6	11.0	33
1955	..	15.3	11.4	31
1956	..	15.6	11.1	27
1957	..	15.8	11.5	30
1958	..	16.1	11.2	26
1959	..	15.6	10.3	21
1960	..	15.5	10.9	25
1961	..	16.0	12.1	29
1962	..	16.7	11.5	22

Table 6

Vital Statistics compared with those of England and Wales over a period of five years, and the natural increase for Stoke-on-Trent.

	Death Rate		Birth Rate		Infantile Mortality Rate		Natural Increase in Population, Stoke-on-Trent
	Stoke-on-Trent	England and Wales	Stoke-on-Trent	England and Wales	Stoke-on-Trent	England and Wales	
1958	11·2	11·7	16·1	16·4	26	22	1,335
1959	10·3	11·6	15·6	16·5	21	22	1,418
1960	10·9	11·5	15·5	17·1	25	22	1,236
1961	12·1	12·0	16·0	17·4	29	21	1,038
1962	11·5	11·9	16·7	18·0	22	21	1,378

DEATHS

The number of deaths registered in the City during the year 1962 was 3,842. This gives a death rate of 14·4 per 1,000 of the population. Of the total deaths, 2,390 occurred in public institutions in the district. If the deaths of non-residents which occurred in the district be excluded and the deaths of residents which occurred beyond the district be included the net deaths belonging to the district is 3,081 (1,659 males and 1,422 females), and the death rate 11·5 per 1,000.

When the Registrar General's Comparability Factor for deaths (1·29 for Stoke-on-Trent) is applied to the recorded rate it becomes 14·8 per 1,000 of the population.

The death rate for the whole of England and Wales was 11·9

The death rate of 11·5 per 1,000 was 0·6 lower than that of 1961.

PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH

	1962	1961
Tubercular Diseases	36	45
Congenital Debility and Malformation, etc., including Premature Birth .. .	75	95
Bronchitis	211	225
Pneumonia	160	156
Organic Heart Disease, etc. .. .	891	887
Cancer	577	586
Violence	149	102
Nephritis and Bright's Disease .. .	24	22
Influenza	29	119

DEATHS FROM PRINCIPAL ZYMOTIC DISEASES

	1962	1961
Smallpox	0	0
Enteric	0	0
Diphtheria	0	0
Scarlet Fever	0	0
Whooping Cough	0	0
Measles	0	0
Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under two years of age) ..	4	3

Lead Poisoning

No deaths from lead poisoning have occurred since 1950.

Cancer

The total number of deaths from cancer was 577, a decrease of 9 from the previous year. This is equal to a death rate of 2·16 and in England and Wales the rate was 2·177.

Table 7—Causes of, and Ages at Death, during the year 1962.

Causes of Death		WARDS																																									
		1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12		13		14		15		16		17		18		19		20			
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
All causes { Certified .. Uncertified ..		74	45	63	62	110	99	51	40	78	91	54	50	71	53	69	47	99	67	43	63	67	56	64	75	71	53	64	60	75	50	64	39	62	58	65	59	72	48	77	66		
Tuberculosis-respiratory		3	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	1	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis—other		1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilitic disease		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infections		1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Infective & Parasitic Diseases		—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malignant Neoplasm—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stomach		—	3	3	1	3	3	—	—	2	3	3	3	4	1	3	1	2	2	2	1	2	1	3	3	4	2	3	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	3	4	3	4	3
Lung, Bronchus		5	—	6	4	4	—	5	1	4	1	9	2	2	—	6	—	9	6	1	—	6	—	6	2	2	1	4	1	9	1	5	1	—	9	—	2	7	—	8	2	2	
Breast		—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	4	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	
Uterus		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	3	
Other Malignant & Lymphatic Neoplasms		7	3	3	3	7	2	5	3	10	6	4	2	11	9	7	3	13	4	3	1	6	4	7	8	5	2	6	2	7	6	2	3	2	4	2	5	4	4	5	4	5	
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diabetes		—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System		8	7	7	7	10	12	7	6	6	24	7	5	4	9	10	11	13	8	4	14	4	15	13	9	10	13	3	6	6	4	5	6	9	8	11	6	7	11	5	11	5	
Coronary Disease, Angina		12	7	14	10	28	22	10	4	13	6	7	6	17	7	16	3	11	8	7	8	11	6	11	9	12	5	12	11	13	11	3	8	14	14	17	5	12	4	15	10		

Table 7—Causes of, and Ages at Death, during the year 1962—*continued*

Hypertension with Heart Disease ..	5	1	—	3	2	4	2	4	1	3	2	1	1	2	—	—	—	3	—	4	—	3	—	4											
Other Heart Disease ..	5	8	1	7	10	11	6	11	4	—	2	3	7	10	12	3	1	—	3	—	4	—	5	13											
Other Circulatory Dis'se ..	3	3	3	4	3	8	1	—	1	4	3	1	2	10	10	3	1	—	3	—	4	—	1	3											
Influenza ..	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1											
Pneumonia ..	1	1	4	4	10	9	1	1	1	1	6	8	3	5	1	—	—	5	—	3	—	2	1												
Bronchitis ..	8	3	4	2	8	4	5	2	3	1	2	7	2	2	1	—	1	—	3	—	4	—	3												
Other Diseases of Respiratory System ..	2	—	2	1	3	1	1	1	1	4	3	1	1	3	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	1	4												
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum ..	2	1	3	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1												
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea ..	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—												
Nephritis and Nephrosis ..	1	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	2	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	1	—												
Hyperplasia of Prostate ..	1	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—												
Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—												
Congenital Malformations ..	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	2	1	1	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	1												
Other Defined and Ill-defined Diseases ..	7	2	3	6	12	12	2	3	4	2	5	7	6	4	4	7	5	7	1	10	5	6	9	6	3	3	3	3	10	3	6	4	7		
Motor Vehicle Accidents ..	—	—	2	1	2	—	—	—	1	3	1	2	1	1	—	—	1	1	3	—	3	—	3	1	1	1	1	1	2	—	3	1	1		
All other Accidents ..	2	2	1	—	1	4	—	1	2	1	1	2	4	2	1	1	2	2	1	2	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	—	2	—	
Suicide ..	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	1	
Homicide & Operations of War ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
TOTALS ..	74	45	63	62	110	99	51	40	78	91	54	50	71	53	69	47	99	67	43	63	67	56	64	75	50	64	39	62	58	65	59	72	48	77	66

Table 7—Causes of, and Ages at Death, during the year 1962—continued

[illegible]

Table 7—Causes of, and Ages at Death, during the year 1962—continued

Hypertension with Heart Disease	1	1	1	1	4	2	—	2	31	46	77	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	6	7	10	11	14	28	17	19	36	
Other Heart Disease ..	3	8	2	14	6	4	3	8	122	194	316	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	25	31	32	40	62	119	52	90	142
Other Circulatory Dis'se ..	1	2	1	5	4	5	4	4	78	93	171	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	26	16	28	25	23	51	57	64	121
Influenza	1	—	—	1	2	—	1	3	17	12	29	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	5	5	4	5	4	2	13	2	15	
Pneumonia	4	1	5	3	3	3	1	2	73	87	160	6	7	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	16	9	17	25	31	46	82	94	176	
Bronchitis	9	1	9	3	5	3	9	2	161	50	211	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	58	10	56	19	45	21	80	17	97		
Other Diseases of Respiratory System ..	5	1	2	1	2	2	3	—	60	14	74	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	29	3	20	6	10	4	41	4	45	
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	—	—	4	1	1	—	1	—	15	8	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	5	3	1	2	7	3	19	10	29	
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	7	6	13	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	1	2	—	2	9	8	17	
Nephritis and Nephrosis ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	12	12	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	5	3	2	4	1	2	15	13	28	
Hyperplasia of Prostate ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	17	—	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	5	—	9	—	18	—	18	
Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Congenital Malformations ..	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	13	13	26	11	10	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	24	25	49	
Other Defined and Ill-defined Diseases ..	2	2	8	3	4	7	10	6	119	135	254	43	14	—	1	1	2	1	3	—	—	6	5	24	29	16	33	24	52	166	158	324	
Motor Vehicle Accidents ..	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	20	12	32	—	—	—	—	3	1	6	1	6	—	6	2	1	5	3	1	1	2	26	12	38	
All other Accidents ..	—	1	—	2	4	1	1	5	43	40	83	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	5	1	16	7	5	12	14	15	43	45	88	
Suicide	1	—	4	—	—	1	2	1	25	9	34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	6	1	6	5	6	1	4	2	11	6	17	
Homicide & Operations of War ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	
TOTALS ..	56	39	73	70	58	61	79	71	1,659	1,422	3,081	66	34	3	1	1	2	10	3	22	7	81	36	573	342	446	383	457	614	1,296	1,094	2,390	

PART 2



INFECTIOUS AND INFECTIVE DISEASES

INFECTIOUS AND INFECTIVE DISEASES

Scarlet Fever

Number of cases notified	..	..	..	..	..	82
Number of cases removed to hospitals	..	..	..	..	..	13
Percentage of cases removed	..	..	..	..	..	15·8
Number of cases in which diagnosis was confirmed	..	..	..	..	..	81
Number of deaths	..	..	..	..	..	0
Case fatality per cent.	..	..	..	..	..	0·0

The attack rate for the City during the year was 0·30 per 1,000 of the population.

The death rate for the City during 1962 was 0·0.

Diphtheria

For the eleventh year in succession, there have been no confirmed cases of diphtheria in the City.

Typhoid and Para-Typhoid Fever

Number of cases notified	..	..	..	..	..	1
Number of cases removed to hospital	..	..	..	..	..	1
Percentage of cases removed	..	..	..	..	..	100%
Number of cases in which diagnosis was confirmed	..	..	..	..	..	1
Number of deaths	..	..	..	..	..	—
Case fatality per cent.	..	..	..	..	..	—

Arrangements have been made for the inoculation against Enteric Fever, free of charge.

Smallpox

During the year no cases of Smallpox occurred.

Erysipelas

There were 8 cases notified during the year and in 7 cases the diagnosis was confirmed. There were no deaths. In 1961, 9 cases were notified with no deaths.

Cerebro-Spinal Fever

7 cases were notified as Cerebro-Spinal Fever during the year and 3 confirmed bacteriologically. There were no deaths during the year.

Encephalitis

There were two cases of the above disease notified during the year and these were confirmed bacteriologically.

Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis

There were two confirmed cases during the year.

Dysentery

There were 133 cases of Dysentery notified during the year, of which 116 cases were confirmed bacteriologically.

Malaria

There were no cases of malaria notified during the year.

Influenza, Pneumonia and Broncho Pneumonia

The number of cases notified during the year was:—Influenzal Pneumonia, 10, and Pneumonia and Broncho Pneumonia, 129. The number of deaths was:—Influenza 29, being equal to a rate of 0·108 per 1,000 of the population; and Pneumonia and Broncho Pneumonia, 372 being equal to a rate of 1·022 per 1,000 of the population.

Pemphigus Neonatorum

There were no cases of Pemphigus Neonatorum notified during the year.

Measles

Measles was made compulsorily notifiable in the latter months of 1939, and during 1962, there were 498 cases notified.

There were no deaths during 1962.

Whooping Cough

There were no deaths from Whooping Cough during the year.

This disease was made compulsorily notifiable in the later months of 1939 and during 1962, there were 4 cases notified.

Food Poisoning

Food Poisoning					Cases otherwise ascertained	
NUMBER OF NOTIFICATIONS (CORRECTED)						
1st Quarter	6	—
2nd Quarter	—	—
3rd Quarter	2	1
4th Quarter	1	3
					—	—
Totals ..					9	4
					—	—

OUTBREAKS DUE TO IDENTIFIED AGENTS

Total Outbreaks 2 ; Total Cases 5.

OUTBREAKS OF UNDISCOVERED CAUSE

Total Outbreaks — ; Total Cases —

SINGLE CASES

Agent identified 1; Unknown Cause 7.

Outbreaks still occur with disturbing frequency showing that the potential danger is widespread.

The essence of prevention of food poisoning lies in good personal and kitchen hygiene and in “cold” storage of all prepared foods not to be eaten immediately after preparation.

The rules of good hygiene are simple and easily carried out.

Members of the department are willing to give talks on this to any interested people by arrangement, and leaflets and posters are always available.

The North Staffs. College of Technology run courses in Food Hygiene which should be attended by everyone engaged in the catering trade.

Table 8

Pulmonary Tuberculosis

Deaths, Death Rate & Notification. Years 1912-1962

Year	No. of Notific- ations	No. of Deaths TOTAL	under one	1-2	2-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65 & over	Death Rate
1962	94	33	—	—	—	—	1	2	14	16	·123
1961	90	42	—	—	—	—	—	2	20	20	·157
1960	121	32	—	—	—	—	—	1	15	16	·118
1959	120	33	—	—	—	—	—	4	12	17	·122
1958	163	48	—	—	—	—	1	7	21	19	·247
1957	178	37	—	—	—	—	—	5	15	17	·136
1956	267	59	—	—	—	—	—	11	30	18	·216
1955	337	73	—	—	—	—	1	15	38	19	·266
1954	297	74	—	—	—	—	4	15	45	10	·266
1953	297	94	—	—	—	—	4	21	42	27	·380
1952	314	95	—	—	1	—	9	27	34	24	·349
1951	281	119	—	—	1	—	8	34	58	18	·436
1950	258	140	—	—	—	1	6	45	63	25	·508
1949	422	156	—	2	—	—	21	52	60	21	·568
1948	264	150	1	1	2	—	17	42	68	19	·548
1947	317	144	—	1	1	—	19	45	63	15	·533
1946	296	165	1	1	—	1	21	59	63	19	·621
1945	281	151	1	2	1	3	21	59	52	12	·600
1944	290	160	—	—	2	2	27	45	70	14	·639
1943	264	184	1	1	—	2	33	59	65	23	·734
1942	338	180	1	1	—	1	29	69	69	10	·704
1941	377	210	1	—	1	9	46	68	77	8	·812
1940	339	188	—	—	1	2	37	59	80	9	·725
1939	323	203	—	—	—	2	37	66	79	19	·750
1938	375	181	2	—	1	—	31	64	67	16	·670
1937	458	218	1	1	2	3	39	82	83	7	·800
1936	511	200	—	—	1	5	39	60	74	21	·730
1935	466	244	1	3	—	3	38	89	95	15	·890
1934	501	229	1	1	2	2	50	82	73	18	·830
1933	467	242	1	2	1	2	48	91	78	19	·880
1932	582	235	1	1	2	3	45	81	92	10	·840
1931	604	271	2	—	1	7	45	97	111	8	·980
1930	576	281	—	—	5	9	55	103	100	9	1·010
1929	627	289	1	5	5	15	61	109	84	9	1·040
1928	524	261	3	5	8	9	47	94	85	10	0·930
1927	411	293	4	4	4	12	60	111	97	7	1·060
1926	406	275	3	8	8	10	61	86	93	6	1·000
1925	451	275	—	3	5	14	57	102	90	4	0·990
1924	354	254	—	3	1	11	56	91	87	5	0·910
1923	390	267	2	1	—	8	61	112	78	5	0·960
1922	452	294	2	2	6	18	56	112	89	9	1·060
1921	491	292	1	4	1	10	68	115	85	8	1·180
1920	587	260	1	2	4	13	53	118	65	4	1·040
1919	742	283	3	2	1	22	59	109	77	10	1·180
1918	606	325	6	3	9	34	64	132	73	4	1·560
1917	501	330	1	5	8	24	64	133	91	4	1·530
1916	580	326	2	3	10	27	49	123	102	10	1·480
1915	686	293	3	—	6	14	56	122	83	9	1·300
1914	775	308	1	2	6	15	47	146	87	4	1·270
1913	815	304	3	3	4	21	54	130	82	7	1·200
1912	730	300	1	6	4	14	56	135	82	2	1·200

Table 9—Cases of Infectious Diseases notified during the year 1962

DISEASE	WARDS																								Public Institutions
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
Scarlet Fever	4	1	4	—	3	5	2	6	4	2	12	3	7	2	4	14	—	1	—	4	1	1	1	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis Paralytic	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis Non-Paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	3	5	2	6	5	15	92	48	5	25	20	4	13	7	20	24	26	91	4	10	8	2	4	59	—
Diphtheria and Membraneous Group	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	7	15	16	1	2	3	9	1	1	1	4	1	11	23	2	5	—	3	—	4	—	—	1	—	22
Meningococcal Infection	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Pneumonia, Primary	1	—	9	1	2	3	1	—	5	1	5	10	5	9	3	2	3	1	1	3	2	1	1	1	11
Pneumonia, Broncho	3	1	4	1	2	—	2	—	—	3	1	1	3	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	24
Pneumonia, Influenzal	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis Infective	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis Post-Infections	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Para-Typhoid B.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	—	1	—	1	—	4	3	1	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	4	1	7	2	6	5	1	6	3	3	8	2	5	6	4	2	4	4	3	4	4	3	2	3	2
Other Forms of Tuberculosis	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pemphigus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chicken Pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	24	25	46	13	23	40	111	63	20	36	52	23	48	48	34	52	35	102	10	26	15	8	14	72	234

Table 9 continued overleaf

Table 9—Cases of Infectious Diseases notified during the year 1962—continued

DISEASE	Total all ages	AGE GROUPS								Removed to Hospital	
		under 1 year	1 and under 2 years	2 and under 5 years	5 and under 15 years	15 and under 25 years	25 and under 45 years	45 and under 65 years	65 and under 75 years		75 years and over
Scarlet Fever ..	82	—	1	23	53	5	—	—	—	—	13
Whooping Cough ..	4	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis Paralytic ..	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Poliomyelitis Non-Paralytic ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ..	498	22	49	186	217	18	6	—	—	—	29
Diphtheria and Membranous Group	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery ..	133	12	5	34	41	3	18	12	5	3	33
Meningococcal Infection ..	7	2	—	1	3	—	1	—	—	—	7
Pneumonia, Primary ..	81	3	—	9	5	1	14	19	12	18	2
Pneumonia, Broncho ..	48	5	2	4	1	1	2	4	5	24	4
Pneumonia, Influenzal ..	10	—	—	—	—	1	3	4	2	—	—
Smallpox ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis Infective ..	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Encephalitis Post-Infections ..	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Enteric Fever ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Para-Typhoid B. ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Erysipelas ..	8	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	—	1	1
Food Poisoning ..	14	2	—	1	3	4	3	1	—	—	8
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ..	94	2	—	4	8	10	27	31	10	2	15
Other Forms of Tuberculosis ..	11	—	—	1	1	—	4	4	1	—	2
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	171	—	—	—	—	68	103	—	—	—	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pemphigus ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chicken Pox ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ..	1174	56	58	267	335	111	185	79	35	48	120

TUBERCULOSIS STATISTICS

94 cases of Pulmonary and 11 cases of other forms of Tuberculosis were notified in accordance with the provisions of the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations.

There were 33 deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis which is equal to a death rate of 0·123 per 1,000; in 1961 there were 42 deaths and death rate of 0·157. In 1962, the death rate for England and Wales was 0·059 per 1,000 (Males 0·093; Females 0·028).

There were three deaths from forms of Tuberculosis other than Pulmonary equal to a rate of 0·011 per 1,000. In 1961 there were three deaths and a death rate of 0·011 per 1,000. In 1962, the rate for England and Wales was 0·007 (Males 0·008; Females 0·006).

The total death rate from all forms of Tuberculosis was 0·135 per 1,000 compared with 0·066 in England and Wales.

Surgical Tuberculosis

Dr. Wainwright reports as follows:—

“During the year 1962 13 cases of Surgical Tuberculosis in adults were treated as in-patients and 8 of these were new cases.

CLASSIFICATION					
Spine	..	..	..	..	6
Knee	..	..	..	..	2
Wrist	..	..	..	..	2
Pubic Ramus	..	..	..	..	1
Sternum	..	..	..	..	1
Sterno-Clavicular	..	..	..	..	1
TOTAL					13

“Four have been discharged, cured or improved”, and 9 transferred to other hospitals.

One case of T.B. of finger was treated as an out-patient.

WRENBURY HALL COLONY

No City patient has been admitted to this colony since 1959.

THE WORK OF THE CHEST CLINIC

by DR. F. A. SMITH, Chest Consultant

As is generally known and accepted the modern Chest Clinic is an Out-patient Department and follow-up Clinic not only for diagnosing and treating pulmonary tuberculosis but since the institution of the National Health Service in 1948 has widened its scope to cover all types of chest diseases.

Nevertheless the diagnosis, treatment and prevention of pulmonary tuberculosis is still a very important point of the work and the report below gives details of this part of our contribution to maintaining the public health of the City so far as tuberculosis is concerned. It is gratifying, therefore, to report that in 1962 the number of new cases of active tuberculosis fell to a new low level of 94 which is 9 less than in 1961 and 220 (or 70%) less than when I was appointed Physician in charge of the Chest Clinic in November 1951.

The fall in 1962 represents only 9.1% compared to 1961 but the trend continues in the right direction.

Table 10 shows the sex and age distribution of the 94 new cases with the figures for 1961 in brackets for comparison.

Table 10

	1962	1962 (% of total)
Men	55 (66)	58.51 (64.08)
Women	26 (31)	27.66 (30.09)
Children (up to 15) ..	13 (6)	13.83 (5.83)
TOTALS	94 (103)	100.00 (100.00)

As can be seen the figures for men dropped by 8%, those for women by 3% but the number of children notified more than doubled. This latter figure of 13 does not necessarily mean an increase in the incidence of disease in children but does show a rise in the number of children infected.

Children under 5 years of age who have a positive tuberculin reaction are considered to have a primary infection requiring treatment although they may be symptomless as far as their chest condition is concerned and although X-ray of the lungs shows no abnormality.

The number of such children under 5 years of age included in the total of 13 cases notified was 8 and 5 of them were contacts of infectious cases in the family.

As can be seen from Table 10 males represent nearly 60% of the total number of new cases notified whereas women represent only about 27%.

The age groups affected are shown in Table 11. This Table shows that 33% of the males affected were in the age group of 16 to 45, 57% were in the age group over 45 years of age and nearly 33% were over 60 years of age.

In males the total fall in new cases notified was 8.7%, in females only about 1%.

57% of the new female cases notified were in the age group 16 to 45 and 15% were over 60 years of age.

The sex and age distribution of the 94 new notifications in 1962 is shown in Table 11.

Table 11

Age Groups	Males	% of Total	Females	% of Total
$\frac{1}{2}$ —3 ..	2	3.28	2	6.06
4—6 ..	3	4.92	1	3.03
7—9 ..	—	—	1	3.03
10—12 ..	1	1.64	—	—
13—15 ..	—	—	3	9.09
16—20 ..	4	6.56	5	15.15
21—25 ..	—	—	3	9.09
26—30 ..	4	6.56	2	6.06
31—35 ..	2	3.28	2	6.06
36—40 ..	4	6.56	4	12.13
41—45 ..	6	9.83	3	9.09
46—50 ..	9	14.75	1	3.03
51—55 ..	6	9.83	1	3.03
56—60 ..	7	11.47	2	6.06
61—65 ..	3	4.92	1	3.03
66—70 ..	5	8.20	1	3.03
71—75 ..	3	4.92	1	3.03
76 and over	2	3.28	—	—
TOTAL ..	61	100.00	33	100.00

59 Patients (63%) of the 94 new cases notified were found to be infectious and had tubercle bacilli present in their sputum either before or after admission to Hospital for treatment.

The age groups in males and females who were found to be positive for tubercle bacilli are shown in Table 12.

Table 12

AGE GROUP	SEX	
	Males	Females
Up to 15 years ..	—	2
16—20	3	2
21—25	—	2
26—30	2	2
31—35	1	1
36—40	3	2
41—45	3	2
46—50	7	2
51—55	4	1
56—60	5	1
61—65	3	1
66—70	5	1
71—75	2	1
76 plus	1	—
TOTALS	39	20

Two of the girls under the age of 15 were found to have a positive sputum and both were at school. As a result of these school-girls being found to be suffering from tuberculosis all the pupils and staff at their respective schools were X-rayed and tuberculin tested and one new case was found also in a girl aged 13.

Of the other positive sputum cases nearly 78% of the men were over 45 years of age and 28% were over 60. 15% of the women with a positive sputum were over 60 and about 33% over 45 years of age.

At the 31st December, 1962 there were 1,163 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis on the Chest Clinic Register made up as shown in Table 13.

Table 13
Sex Distribution of the Total Number (1,163) of Cases
of Pulmonary Tuberculosis on the Clinic Register as
at 31st December, 1962

	Number	% of Total
Men	696	59·85
Women	402	34·57
Children (up to and including age 15)	65	5·58
TOTALS	1,163	100·00

During the latter six months of 1962, 35 of the total of 1,163 on the Clinic Register had had a positive sputum.

During the year the names of 182 patients were removed from the Register as "Recovered" or because of having left the district.

Table 14
Age Distribution of 35 Positive Cases on Clinic Register
July to December, 1962

Age Groups	Males	% of Total	Females	% of Total
Up to 15 ..	—	—	1	8.33
16—20 ..	1	4.35	1	8.33
21—25 ..	—	—	—	—
26—30 ..	1	4.35	—	—
31—35 ..	1	4.35	1	8.33
36—40 ..	1	4.35	2	16.67
41—45 ..	4	17.39	2	16.67
46—50 ..	4	17.39	2	16.67
51—55 ..	4	17.39	2	16.67
56—60 ..	—	—	—	—
61—65 ..	2	8.69	—	—
66—70 ..	3	13.05	—	—
71—75 ..	2	8.69	1	8.33
76 plus ..	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ..	23	100.00	12	100.00

SOURCE OF NEW CASES

Table 15
Source of New Cases of Pulmonary Disease 1962

Source	1962 No.	1961 No.	1962 % of Total	1961 % of Total
General Practitioners ..	27	39	28.72	37.87
Mass Radiography Unit..	35	38	37.23	36.89
Hospitals	20	20	21.28	19.42
Contacts	5	1	5.32	.97
Others	7	5	7.45	4.85
TOTALS	94	103	100.00	100.00

During 1962 the main source of new cases was the Mass Radiography Unit, either patients picked up at factory or other surveys or patients referred from the Mass Radiography centre after a routine X-ray.

The various sources of new cases can be seen in Table 15 with the Mass Radiography Unit and the General Practitioners as the two chief sources contributing almost 75% of all the cases between them.

Almost one-fifth of the new cases arose in the General Hospitals and this figure is almost the same as for 1961.

Contacts provided only five cases although, in fact, 271 contacts were examined and X-rayed.

Deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis

There were 33 deaths from tuberculosis during 1962 compared to 42 in 1961 and 32 in 1960.

50% of the deaths in men were in the age group over 65 but as can be seen in Table 16 there were only 2 deaths in women. This compares with 11 in 1961.

Table 16

Deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis-Sex and Age Distribution.

SEX	Numbers in Age Groups						Totals
	Up to Age 34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+	
Males	1	2	6	6	12	4	31
Females	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
TOTALS	1	2	6	8	12	4	33

The graph reproduced shows more realistically the trend over the years since 1948. Notifications of and deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis have shown a consistent and steady decline since 1955. Nearly 91% of all the deaths were in-patients over 45 years of age whereas in years gone by before the advent of drugs 90% of the deaths were in young people up to the age of 30.

Comparison of Notification
to Deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis.



Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis

During 1962 14 cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis were notified as shown in Table 17.

The greatest increase was in cases of bone and joint diseases—8 compared to 4 in 1961 but despite routine testing of the urine in all pulmonary cases only three of them were found to have genito-urinary tuberculosis as well.

Table 17

Site of or Type of Disease	S E X										TOTALS
	MALES					FEMALES					
	un- der 1	2- 5	6- 15	16- 45	45 +	un- der 1	2- 5	6- 15	16- 45	45 +	
Genito-Urinary ..	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	3
Bones and Joints ..	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	3	2	8
Tuberculous Meningitis	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Glands of Neck ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	2
TOTALS ..	—	1	1	2	2	—	—	—	5	3	14

Routine Work of the Chest Clinic

Table 18 gives details of the routine work of the Chest Clinic.

Table 18

	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
New patients examined (including contacts) ..	2,704	2,853	3,660	2,371	2,457	2,062	2,078	2,209
New contacts examined	753	842	597	503	341	315	291	271
Patient's attendances ..	17,716	17,833	15,600	12,171	10,005	7,567	6,705	6,833
X-ray Examinations ..	16,371	15,585	14,040	14,154	11,732	8,104	7,978	7,864
Mantoux Tests	2,350	1,822	2,650	2,268	2,305	1,703	1,543	1,362
A.P. and P.P. Refills ..	5,229	4,119	1,631	132	—	—	—	—
Ministry of Pensions and National Service Examinations ..	25	25	17	12	6	5	—	—
Visits made by Health Visitors	3,765	4,971	4,860	5,830	5,249	4,892	4,748	3,238
B.C.G. Vaccinations ..	228	256	284	191	205	174	160	194

Total attendances have levelled out at between 6,500 and 7,000 per annum and with the decline in the incidence of tuberculosis the number of domiciliary visits made by the Health Visitors has also fallen.

194 contacts were vaccinated with B.C.G. representing about 71% of the total contacts X-rayed and tuberculin tested.

Diseases other than tuberculosis discovered at routine examination at the Chest Clinic are shown in Table 19.

Table 19

Type of Disease	No. (1961)		% of total of new Patients examined (1961)	
Tuberculosis other than Pulmonary ..	14	(20)	0.6%	(0.9%)
Acute Bronchitis, Pneumonia etc. ..	132	(102)	5.9%	(4.9%)
Carcinoma of Lung	31	(26)	1.4%	(1.2%)
Pneumoconiosis	54	(70)	2.4%	(3.3%)
Sarcoid	5	(6)	0.2%	(0.3%)
TOTALS ..	236	(224)	10.5%	(10.6%)

Figures for 1961 are shown in brackets and it will be seen that acute diseases such as pneumonia and bronchitis showed a slight increase as did the numbers found to have carcinoma of the lung. The number of suspected pneumoconiosis cases showed a fall.

Hospital Treatment

Beds for the admission of patients with acute and chronic chest diseases are available at three hospitals namely The Cheshire Joint Sanatorium at Market Drayton, The Chest Unit at the City General Hospital and at Bucknall Hospital. The Cheshire Joint Sanatorium remains the main hospital for the admission of uncomplicated cases of pulmonary tuberculosis but patients suffering from non-tuberculous chest diseases are also admitted to this hospital.

Due to nursing and other difficulties about 150 beds only are available and during the year 334 patients were admitted compared to 321 in 1961.

362 patients were admitted to the Chest Unit at the City General Hospital and a total of 150 to the adult male and female beds at Bucknall Hospital.

27 children were admitted to the Children's Ward at Bucknall Hospital.

Prevention and After Care

The principal factors in the prevention and final elimination of tuberculosis are:

1. Reducing the risk of infection by early diagnosis and treatment to render non-infectious those patients excreting tubercle bacilli in their sputum. In this Mass Radiography plays an important part.
2. Contact examination and routine tuberculin testing of such contacts.
3. Elimination of infected milk.
4. B.C.G. vaccination of all negative reactors.
5. Proper housing with no overcrowding, general health education and intelligent spending on food.

B.C.G. Vaccination

As mentioned earlier 194 contacts were vaccinated with B.C.G. The age and sex distribution of the patients vaccinated is shown in Table 20.

Table 20
Patients Vaccinated with B.C.G. during 1962

SEX	Under 1 year	1—2	3—5	6—10	11—15	16 and over	Total
Males ..	14	17	19	25	11	12	98
Females ..	11	15	19	22	13	16	96
TOTALS ..	25	32	38	47	24	28	194

After Care

This aspect of the Chest Clinic work lessens in importance with early diagnosis and successful treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis.

Almost all patients return to their former occupation after a relatively short stay in hospital but remain under the care and supervision of the Chest Clinic for a varying period until discharged as recovered. During this time the Welfare Officer, Miss Lovatt, is available for help and advice and her report is as follows:

CHEST DISEASES WELFARE DEPARTMENT

The problems dealt with by the Welfare Department during 1962 covered a wide field, and at times called for intensive casework with patients and their families.

All patients admitted to a hospital or sanatoria through the Chest Clinic are interviewed, where possible, by the Social Welfare Officer, prior to admission, and from then onwards contact is maintained with the patient until such time as he or she is discharged from the Clinic as a "recovered" case.

During the initial interview when problems are apparent, the patient's home background is noted, along with his financial circumstances. Often a patient has undertaken hire purchase commitments with which he and his wife can cope on a steady working wage, but the situation is reversed when he has to face weeks or months in hospital with perhaps only National Health Insurance to meet his needs. At times this makes a patient reluctant to undertake the medical treatment he needs and this situation is dealt with by explaining to the patient the allowances which are available to meet his needs, and by contacting the firms to which the patient may be indebted, to arrange if possible for them to accept reduced payments until such time when the man can again return to his employment and once again shoulder full responsibility for his family. In particularly difficult cases, contact is kept with the family left at home to help and advise when necessary.

The care of the elderly and infirm patients is a matter for constant concern, particularly when there are other elderly relatives left at home who are unable to care for themselves adequately. Many cases are referred for "Home Help" and "Meals on Wheels" and regular contact is maintained with the patients in hospital and with the dependant relatives at home.

At times it is necessary for both parents of a family or a widowed mother, to be admitted to hospital, and this may mean that arrangements have to be made for the care of the children either with relatives, or through the Children's Department.

Bi-weekly visits are made to patients at the City General Hospital Chest Unit and Ward 7 at Bucknall Hospital, and frequent visits are made to patients at the Cheshire Joint Sanatorium. A patient may become restive if he suspects difficulties at home, i.e. a wife unable to manage her finances, matrimonial problems, or behaviour problems with children, and it is frequently possible by visiting at hospital and follow-up visits to the patient's home, to deal with these difficulties as they arise.

Regular after-care visits are made to patients on discharge from hospital when the prognosis is poor, particularly the carcinoma cases, and help is given in a material way with the supply of bedding and necessary nursing equipment, and support is given to the family in every possible way during a most distressing period.

Every effort is made to remove any source of worry from the patient which might impede his recovery, and this is followed up by referral for periods of convalescence when advisable, and finally by assistance in finding employment in keeping with his physical capacity.

Rehousing

Rehousing and the improvement of the patients existing housing conditions are matters which receive constant attention, and are dealt with by referral to the Housing Department, or, in the case of unsanitary living conditions, through the Public Health Inspectors. During the year 19 letters in support of patients applications for rehousing have been forwarded to the City Housing Department, and 19 families were successfully rehoused during 1962. 6 cases were advised and helped through the department of the Public Health Inspector, whose assistance has once again helped to provide improvements where home conditions were below standard.

Convalescence.

During 1962 11 patients were sent on periods of convalescence through the Public Health Department, an increase of 3 on 1961.

Rehabilitation

The Rehabilitation of patients in employment does not present the major problem as was the case some years ago, but even now difficulties do present themselves, particularly when the employment situation in the district hardens as it did towards the end of last year when even the physically fit person found great difficulty in obtaining employment of any kind. At the end of 1961 there were 49 patients fit for work but unemployed who were in attendance at the Clinic, but by the end of 1962, this number had been reduced to 34, in spite of the fact that a further 22 patients had been classed as fit to resume employment. A number of patients were eventually able to return to their former employment but of the other 22 helped in finding suitable jobs, the type of work in which they were placed was divided as follows:—

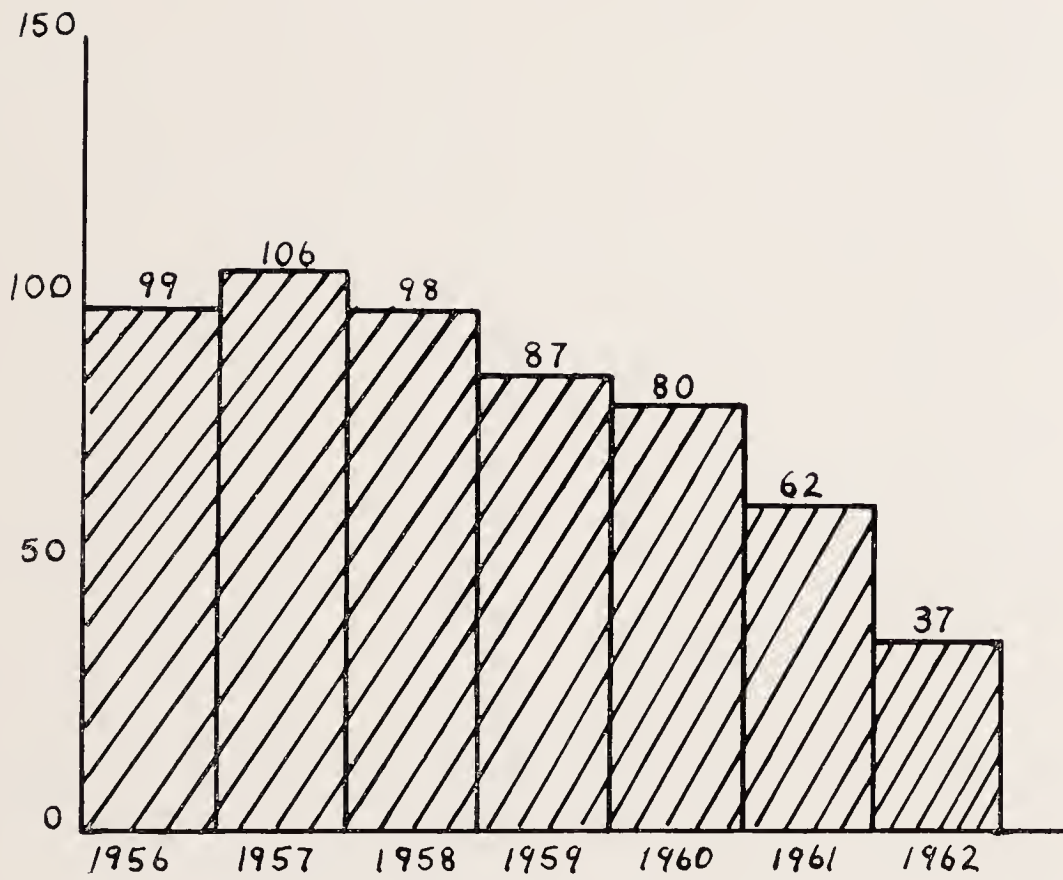
				<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Pottery	..	..	..	1	1
Mining	..	..	..	2	—
Remploy	..	..	..	5	—
G.V.T. and I.R.U.			..	1	—
Miscellaneous	..	..		10	2

The following three graphs give a further indication of the employment situation during the year.

Patients classed as fit for work
but are unemployed.

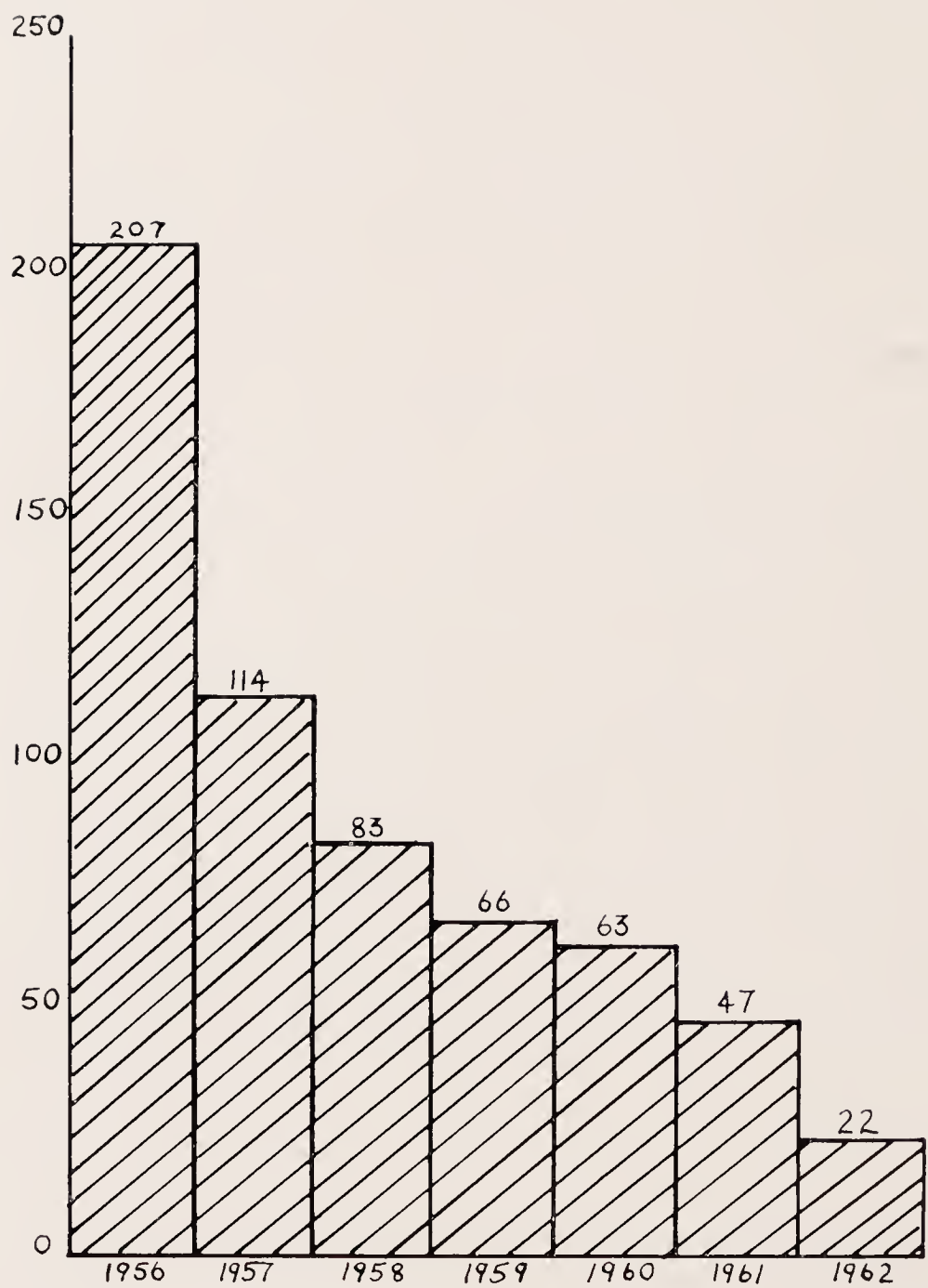
Monthly Average.

Graph 1



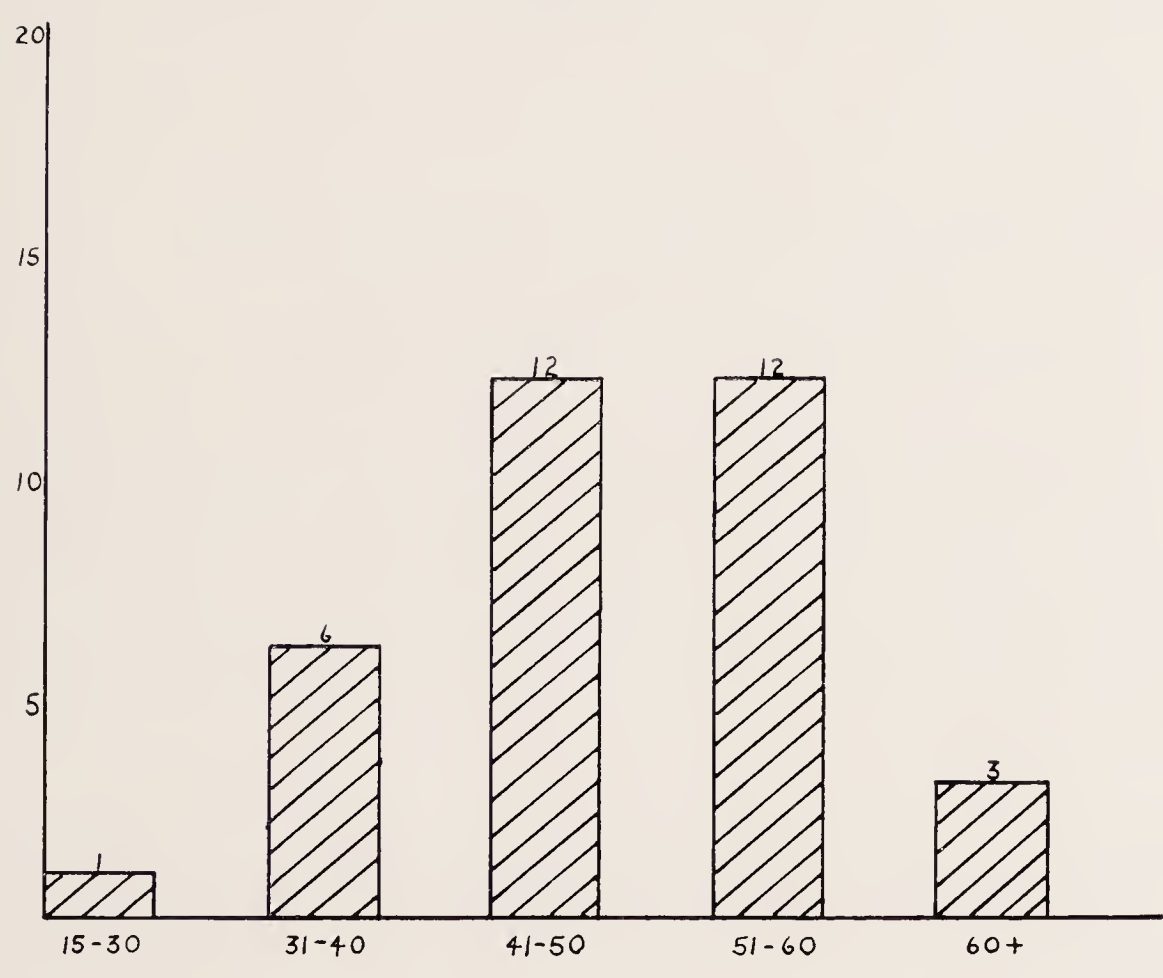
Resumption of Employment.
Number of placings into Industry.

Graph 2



Age Groups of Patients fit for Work
but Unemployed at the end of 1962.

Graph 3



General Activities of the Welfare Department

The following table is a resume of part of the work of the Welfare Department at the Chest Clinic:—

1	No. of patients and dependants interviewed	875
2	No. of cases referred to the National Assistance Board ..	71
3	Free milk allowed to new cases	5
4	Bedding placed on loan through the Public Health Department	2
5	Clothing given to families through W.V.S.	14
	Clothing given to families through Welfare Department ..	30
6	Home Help recommended	9
7	Meals on Wheels recommended	6
8	Pneumoconiosis Applications	34
9	Admissions to Westcliffe	2
10	Admission of children to residential Children's Homes and Nurseries	3
11	Convalescent cases:—Public Health Department ..	11
12	Admissions to Salvation Army Hostel	3
13	Case referred to S.S.A.F.A. for financial assistance.. ..	1
14	Case referred to R.A.F. Benevolent Fund for assistance ..	1
15	Patients accommodated in lodgings	2
16	No. of patients and dependants visited at home	347

A considerable amount of help has been given to needy cases throughout the City through the generosity of an anonymous donor. 153 families have each received a gift of four bags of coal during the exceptionally bad winter; 8 patients have received financial assistance towards the cost of convalescence; 12 have received gifts of bedding and 6 have been helped with clothing. A television set has also been installed for a chronically sick man.

During the Christmas period 24 food parcels were distributed to patients living alone through the kindness of Voluntary and Religious organisations.

The Welfare Department has been helped a great deal during the past year by other Local Authority Departments and by Voluntary bodies, particularly the W.V.S. and Meals on Wheels who have given valued assistance to some families in need.

Summing up, therefore, 1962 has shown a continued decline in the incidence of tuberculosis in the City and a further reduction in the number of patients dying from this disease.

Nevertheless there is no room for complacency and successful elimination of tuberculosis is the final aim and object. This requires constant effort in early diagnosis, efficient and successful treatment and elimination of all possible sources of infection and of the factors predisposing to infection.

Elimination of tuberculosis from the City can only be achieved by the united effort of the whole community and we are especially grateful at the Chest Clinic for the generous and unfailing support of Dr. Hamilton and the Staff of the Public Health Department.

Our special thanks are also due to the School Health Service. Liaison with this service is excellent and is of immeasurable help in the prevention of tuberculosis among school children.

I personally am also very grateful to my medical colleagues at the Chest Clinic, to the Nursing and Clerical Staff and especially to the Chief Clerk, Miss Turner.

We also appreciate the continued help and support we get from the Pathological and X-ray Departments at the general hospitals, from the Mass Radiography Unit and from Dr. G. Laing Brown, the Medical Superintendent of Bucknall Hospital and Mr. Gibson, the Secretary of the Stoke-on-Trent Hospital Management Committee.

10 YEARS MASS RADIOGRAPHY IN NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE

by E. POSNER, Chest Physician and Medical Director

The ten years anniversary of the Stoke-on-Trent Mass Radiography Service, which started to operate in North Staffordshire in July, 1952, seems to be an appropriate moment to look back at its work and findings during the past decade. It is a great pleasure to publish this review in the Annual Report of Dr. Hamilton, who, like his predecessor, the late Dr. Wotherspoon has given the service his unfailing support for the past ten years.

The Development and Growth of the Service

The unit started with conventional factory and public surveys in Stoke-on-Trent and gradually extended its work to other industrial areas and later to rural districts in North Staffordshire and Shropshire. By the end of 1962, 670,000 primary X-rays had been taken, an average annual output of 64,000 films since 1953. (Fig. 21).

The response by factory workers in Stoke-on-Trent and by the Public generally, has been gratifying. By the end of 1954, 37% of the 209,000 residents above the age of 15 years had been X-rayed and at the present time only one out of every six persons who attend the two units have never been X-rayed before. The response at three successive comprehensive surveys of the pottery industry never fell below 70%, the pithead surveys in 1956/57 attracted 76% of the total manpower in the coalfield and 90% of rubber workers attended the M.M.R. surveys.

The mobile unit changed from the 35 to the 70 m.m. technique in 1959. At about the same time and because of the very marked fall of new cases of tuberculosis, routine factory and public sessions were curtailed and replaced by periodical fortnightly visits to the main centres of population, thus giving General Practitioners and Medical Officers of Health better facilities for X-rays of patients and persons in contact with children, Mantoux positive children and their contacts. However, 3-4 yearly visits to all pottery factories and pitheads are being maintained.

A freely accessible chest X-ray service for General Practitioners in Stoke, Newcastle and surrounding areas started at the unit's base as early as 1953 and at present a static 100 m.m. unit offers General Practitioners and Medical Officers of Health nine sessions per week, including two large film sessions for children and Ante-natal cases. The number of patients referred by General Practitioners has risen from 4,000 in 1954 to an average of 11,000 during the past three years.

Tuberculosis

Since 1952 almost 2,000 cases of tuberculosis, of whom 1,050 were residents of Stoke-on-Trent, who required active treatment and/or close supervision were detected in the unit's operational area. In accordance with common experience the absolute numbers and case finding rates declined from 1958 onwards, but it seems that the downward trend is now levelling off and the rapid improvement of the last few years will give way to only slow progress towards the ultimate eradication of the disease from the community. (Table 21).

It is, however, highly significant, that the case finding rates at routine surveys in Stoke-on-Trent, which in the not so distant past, was notorious for a high incidence of tuberculosis, have for the past 3-4 years been on the same level or even below those of other parts of Staffordshire and Shropshire, which do not share the specific occupational risks of the "Potteries". (Fig. 2). Furthermore, the marked occupational differences in case finding rates, which became apparent during the first three years, have now been reduced to insignificant levels and the yield of new cases in potters and miners is at present about the same as in other occupations. Within the pottery industry the first series of surveys revealed a high prevalence of active tuberculosis in those departments where operatives were exposed to siliceous dusts, compared with decorators and maintenance personnel. These differences have become less noticeable in recent years.

Pneumoconiosis

At the start of M.M.R. operations in Stoke a special census showed that 70% of men and 90% of women working in the pottery industry and 70% of coalminers had never been X-rayed before. It was, therefore, only to be expected that a large number of long standing, but previously undiagnosed cases of pneumoconiosis would come to light as the result of comprehensive X-ray examinations. During the past ten years almost 7,000 previously unknown cases of pneumoconiosis, (Table 21) were detected by mass radiography and this formidable figure, and the subsequent sharp rise in disability awards naturally attracted public attention

and led to questions and debates in the House of Commons. A number of improvements introduced in certain departments of the pottery and abrasive wheel industry have been based on the statistical analysis of relative prevalence of dust disease in the many departments of the pottery industry, and the pithead surveys by the M.M.R. service, followed later by investigations of the National Coal Board's own unit, revealed for the first time the true prevalence of pneumoconiosis in the local coalfield, which is lower than that in South Wales but higher than in most other English pits.

PNEUMOCONIOSIS IN THE POTTERY INDUSTRY.

The findings have been reported in detail in previous reports and can be summarised under the following headings:—

1. Pneumoconiosis in the pottery industry is a widespread risk and women, despite more frequent interruption of work, carry the same risks as men. (Tables 22 and 23).
2. In most occupations the exposure at time of diagnosis was between 25–30 years, but was considerably lower in tile makers, flint millers and sanitary casters.
3. The large majority of cases seemed to have acquired the disease under conditions before the last war, but there were at least 80 men and women by the end of 1958 whose age and occupational history suggested that their pneumoconiosis was due to post-war conditions.
4. The surveys revealed a high incidence of pneumoconiosis in female earthenware fettleers and throwers.
5. As the result of a special study, alumina, used as a placing medium in the china industry is considered to be harmless to the lungs.
6. Work in china potters shops, which was widely thought to be safe because of the absence of flint in the china body, carries definite risks, especially for China Throwers and Turners.
7. There were very marked differences with regard to the extent and severity of lesions at three successive surveys. (Fig. 3 and Table 23). Whereas at the first survey Progressive Massive Fibrosis—the more disabling type of the disease—contributed 23% of all newly detected cases, this ratio fell to 8% at the most recent examination of active pottery workers. At the same time the proportion of the lowest and least disabling type of simple pneumoconiosis (category 1) has shown a very marked increase. (Fig. 3).

The above findings have been discussed on numerous occasions not only with employers and the representatives of Trade Unions, but also with the staff of the Factory Inspectorate and members of Research Institutions and have been shown in a number of publications and at symposia arranged by the British Ceramic Research Institute and the Department for Industrial and Scientific Research. There can be little doubt that considerable progress has been made with regard to Industrial Hygiene in the Potteries, but for many years to come serial radiography will remain the essential yardstick for the measuring of further progress towards the suppression of an occupational disease to which pottery workers have been exposed for at least 200 years.

PNEUMOCONIOSIS IN NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE COALMINERS

Organised surveys in the coalfields started later than in the pottery industry and revealed that 10% of the men working underground and 5% of those employed at the surface had radiological evidence of *previously unknown* pneumoconiosis. These surveys also brought to light almost 60 cases of tuberculosis in need of treatment or close supervision.

During the first years of M.M.R. surveys in Stoke many ex-miners who had left the coalfield before 1948, were found to suffer from pneumoconiosis, often of a severely disabling type. They were at that time disqualified from receiving "partial disability" benefit, having left the mines before the introduction of the Industrial Injuries Act. An amendment to the Pneumoconiosis Benefit Schemes, in 1954, rectified this position, which had caused considerable concern.

Bronchogenic Carcinoma

The number of cases of bronchogenic carcinoma found each year has been steadily rising (Table 21 and Fig. 1). This was to some extent due to the wider use made by General Practitioners of the static unit, but the sharp rise since 1957, at which time the General Practitioners service was already fully established, is in accordance with the rising mortality from lung cancer, both in men and women.

A study of the potential role and value of miniature radiography in the detection of "early" lung cancer was published in 1959 and showed that at that time mass radiography contributed little to higher resectability rates and longer survivals. The results of a much larger series—1,700 cases, followed up for three years or longer—are about to be published in the medical press.

LUNG CANCER AND OCCUPATION

For the past three years the number of cases of lung cancer in men has been almost equal to that of newly detected tuberculosis and has exceeded it in the older age groups. This increase of a mostly fatal disease has naturally re-aroused interest in potential occupational causes.

There are no asbestos, nickel, chromate or other industries with recognised hazards from bronchogenic growth in North Staffordshire and most previous studies elsewhere have failed to establish any definite causal relations between exposure to dust in coalmines or in the ceramic industry and lung cancer. However, most of these reports were published at a time when cigarette smoking had not yet been incriminated as a cause of lung cancer and it therefore seemed to be worthwhile to analyse the 370 cases of bronchogenic growth found in North Staffordshire men since 1955, according to occupational risks, smoking habits, age at the time of diagnosis and resectability of growths.

It was thought, that if potters and miners develop on an average lung cancer earlier than men not exposed to industrial dusts and if this earlier onset was accompanied by lower tobacco consumption by potters and miners, a further detailed examination of occupational factors would be necessary.

However, the results of the analysis, shown on Tables 24–27, do not suggest any significant differences between men who are exposed to these industrial dusts and those, who are not. The 90% proportion of cigarette smokers was practically the same in all three groups of cancer cases and considerably higher than in the sample of the whole working population in pottery factories and coalmines, whose smoking habits were examined in 1957. (Table 25). Furthermore, the proportions of heavy cigarette smokers (more than 25 cigarettes a day) were the same for potters, miners and other workers suffering from lung cancer and far in excess of the respective proportions in the whole working population. (Table 26). With regard to age at diagnosis, the number of potters below the age of 54 years was proportionally higher than in the corresponding age groups of miners and other men, but the difference is of doubtful statistical value and the group of potters in that age group contained a large proportion of heavy cigarette smokers. (Table 24).

Only 22% of all patients in the series were considered fit for resection and there were no significant differences in the resectability rates between miners, potters and other men, whether there was any radiological or pathological evidence of pneumoconiosis or not. (Table 27). It should be stressed that the pneumoconiosis in miners and potters suffering from lung cancer, was mostly in its less extensive stages.

The analysis suggests that work in coalmines or in the ceramic industry contributes little to the rising tide of lung cancer.

“Non Industrial” Acute and Chronic Respiratory Disease

The large numbers of acute and chronic respiratory disease, the latter mostly due to bronchitis and emphysema, who are being seen at the unit each year, are shown on Table 21. General Practitioners now use the service very extensively for the radiological follow-up of acute respiratory infections. In middle aged persons, “pneumonitis” is a frequent first symptom of an underlying growth and the importance of this service therefore needs no emphasis.

Although a diagnosis of bronchitis and emphysema is still based on clinical rather than on X-ray evidence, a large number of radiological abnormalities in sufferers from these disabling conditions, are seen each year. Many miners and potters, suffering from the Bronchitis-Emphysema syndrome are more disabled than those with radiological evidence of simple pneumoconiosis, who receive disability benefits and this causes a certain amount of ill feeling in this area. There is still a great need to clarify the contribution of industrial causes of chronic chest disease and a well planned morbidity survey of a representative sample of the population would seem to be the first important step to take. It is hoped that the improved research facilities, which will be provided in the future by the Medical Institute and other agencies, will be used for that purpose.

The Future of the Service

“Mass Miniature Radiography” was introduced into this country almost 20 years ago, at a time of a high incidence of tuberculosis, but at the present time the familiar term does not express the realities of its technique and policy. Medium sized, rather than miniature films are now mostly being used and the “mass” surveys in industry have to a large extent made way for the X-raying of selected groups, such as patients referred by family doctors, Mantoux positive children and their contacts, ante-natal cases and contacts of tuberculous persons.

However, in North Staffordshire, where a large proportion of the working population is exposed to specific respiratory risks, organised surveys in factories and at pitheads will be necessary for many years.

In about two years time the unit's headquarters and the static unit will move to the new Central Out-Patients Departments now being built.

The work and—it is hoped—success of the chest radiography service in North Staffordshire, would not have been possible without the help of the Medical Officers of Health, Chest Physicians and Hospital Consultants, representatives of the local industry and Trade Unions, Factory Inspectors and Research workers and last but not least by the General Practitioners.

Table 21.—Numbers X-rayed and Main Abnormalities Detected 1952-1963

Year	Number X-rayed	Active T.B.	T.B. rate per 1,000	Carci- nomas	Pneumoconiosis (North Staffs. only)	Cardiac Abnormalities	Acute Inflammatory conditions	Bron- chiectasis	Sarcoidosis	Chronic Bronchitis, Asthma & Emphysema
1952	21,843	122	5·7	6	372 (79)	52	3	21	3	19
1953	65,424	235	3·5	9	817 (143)	153	30	69	3	141
1954	69,076	258	3·7	29	1,015 (208)	203	67	80	3	378
1955	54,120	196	3·6	22	539 (88)	206	83	91	5	359
1956	70,660	221	3·1	34	854 (78)	268	90	141	15	432
1957	69,904	173	2·5	25	737 (91)	404	135	132	9	646
1958	59,315	184	3·1	52	596 (174)	507	228	158	15	576
1959	61,315	147	2·4	69	490 (115)	525	287	201	12	597
1960	60,170	144	2·4	63	460 (93)	449	370	153	11	633
1961	64,867	119	1·8	79	493 (64)	644	486	127	24	730
1962	64,206	113	1·7	86	460 (104)	517	511	141	24	855
Total	660,900	1,912		474	6,833(1,237)	3,928	2,290	1,314	124	5,366

(Figures in brackets are female potters and ex-potters)

Table 22
New Cases of Pneumoconiosis Detected by Mass Radiography in North Staffordshire 1960-1962
(According to Occupation and X-ray Category)

X-RAY CATEGORY	SIMPLE PNEUMOCONIOSIS				PROGRESSIVE MASSIVE FIBROSIS A, B, C.	TOTAL
	1/-/-/-	2/-/-/-	3/-/-/-	Total		
Coalminers	321	167	12	500	19 (4%)	519
Ex Miners	162	136	21	319	28 (8%)	347
Male Potters	76	59	12	147	14 (9%)	161
Male Ex Potters	23	25	5	53	8 (13%)	61
Female Potters	76	54	6	136	13 (8%)	149
Female Ex Potters	49	42	6	97	15 (13%)	112
Various Occupations	25	28	5	58	6 (9%)	64
TOTAL	723	511	67	1,310 93%	103 (7.0%)	1,413 (100%)

Table 23

Simple Pneumoconiosis and Progressive Massive Fibrosis found
by M.M.R. in North Staffordshire
1954 and 1960-1962

	1954		1960—1962	
	Simple Pneumoconiosis	P.M.F.	Simple Pneumoconiosis	P.M.F.
Miners and Ex Miners	449 (76%)	145 (24%)	819 (95%)	47 (5%)
Male Potters and Ex Potters ..	155 (77%)	46 (23%)	200 (90%)	22 (10%)
Female Potters and Ex Potters ..	151 (73%)	57 (27%)	233 (89%)	28 (11%)
TOTAL ..	755 (75%)	248 (25%)	1,252 (63%)	97 (7%)

Table 24

Age Distribution of 370 Male Lung Cancer Cases at time of
Diagnosis. North Staffordshire 1955-1962

	Less than 45	45-54	55-64	More than 65	Total
Miners and Ex Miners	4 4%	22 22%	50 51%	23 23%	99 100%
Potters and Ex Potters ..	4 6%	23 34%	28 41%	13 19%	68 100%
Others	16 8%	43 21%	85 41%	59 29%	203 100%
TOTAL ..	24 6%	88 24%	163 44%	95 26%	370 100%

DEFINITIONS:—

Miners and Ex Miners are men who have worked not less than two years underground.

Potters and Ex Potters are men who have worked not less than two years in departments of the Pottery Industry, where risk from dust is being incurred.

Table 25
 “Total” Smoking Habits of 370 Male Lung Cancer Cases North Staffordshire 1955-1962
 compared with “Smoking Survey” 1957

		Non-Smokers	Pipe Smokers (including mixed smokers)	Cigarette Smokers	Not Known	TOTAL
CANCER CASES	Miners and Ex Miners	—	5 5%	89 90%	5 5%	99 100%
	Potters and Ex Potters ..	—	2 3%	62 91%	4 6%	68 100%
	Others	1 less than 1%	10 5%	186 92%	6 3%	203 100%
	All Cancer Cases	1 less than 1%	17 5%	337 91%	15 4%	370 100%
SMOKING SURVEY 1957	Underground Miners	343 18%	129 7%	1,436 75%	—	1,905 100%
	Potters	111 21%	20 4%	391 75%	—	522 100%

Total Smoking habits means that “Ex Smokers” have been included, apart from those who had smoked for less than twelve months.

Table 26

Maximum Number of Cigarettes Smoked per Day—
Male Cancer Cases North Staffordshire 1955-1962
compared with Smoking Survey 1957

		Cigarette Smokers	Less than 15	15—24	More than 25	Total
CANCER CASES	Miners & Ex Miners ..	89	21%	47%	32%	100%
	Potters & Ex Potters ..	62	26%	45%	29%	100%
	Others	186	20%	47%	33%	100%
	All Cancer Cases ..	337	21%	47%	32%	100%
SMOKING SURVEY 1957	Underground miners ..	1,436	62%	33%	5%	100%
	Potters	391	38%	46%	16%	100%

The number of cigarettes is the maximum smoked per day for a period of not less than twelve months.

Table 27

Resectability Rates with Regard to X-ray Evidence of
Pneumoconiosis 1955-1962

	Number of Cases	Resections	Inoperable	Refused Operation
Miners and Potters with Pneumoconiosis ..	57	15 26%	38 67%	4 7%
Miners and Potters <i>without</i> Pneumoconiosis ..	110	20 18%	86 78%	4 4%
Other Occupations ..	203	44 22%	151 74%	8 4%
TOTAL ..	370	79 22%	275 74%	16 4%

Fig. I.

STOKE ON TRENT M.M.R. SERVICE.

Numbers X rayed and Cases of Tuberculosis and Lung Cancer.

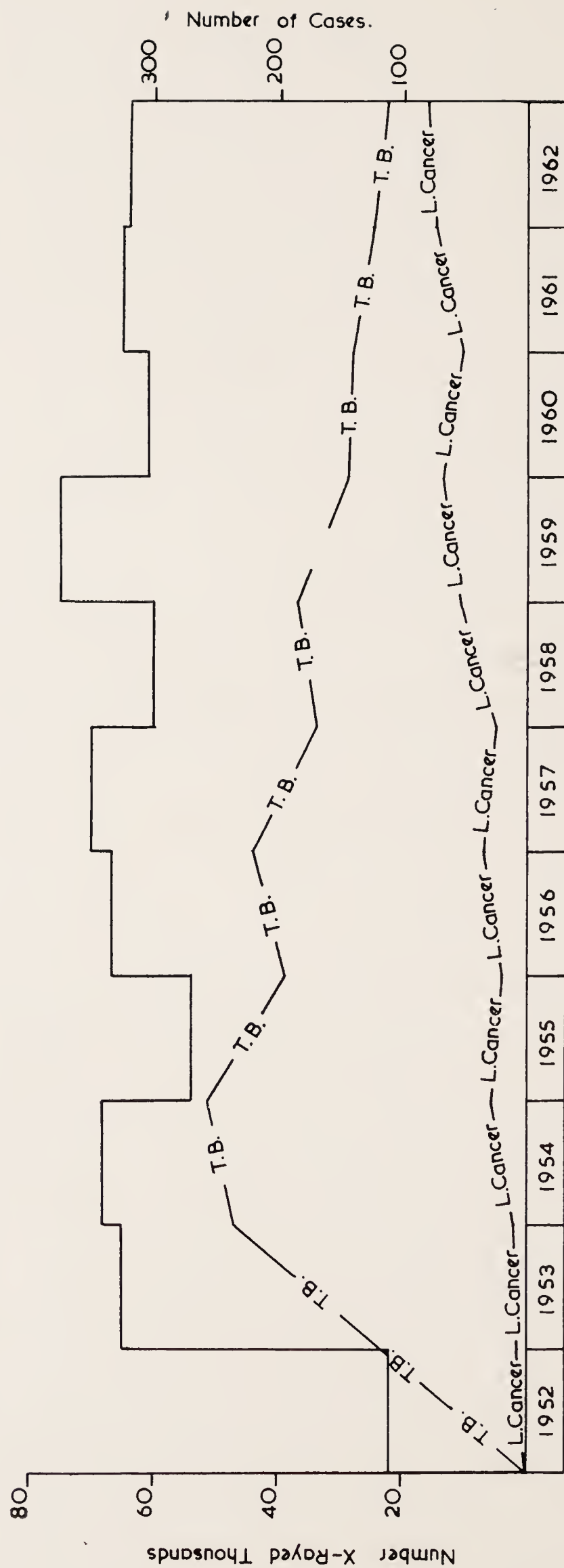
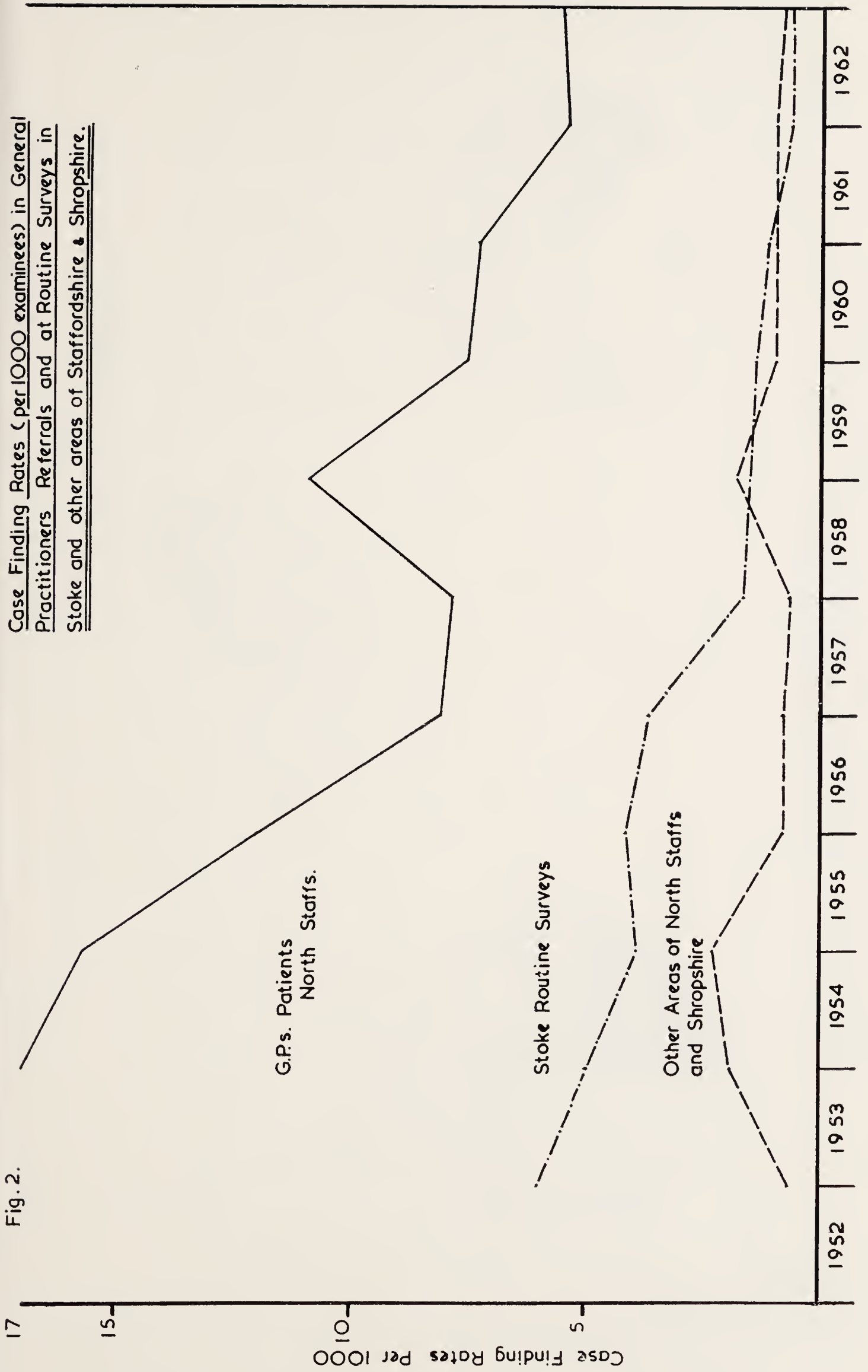
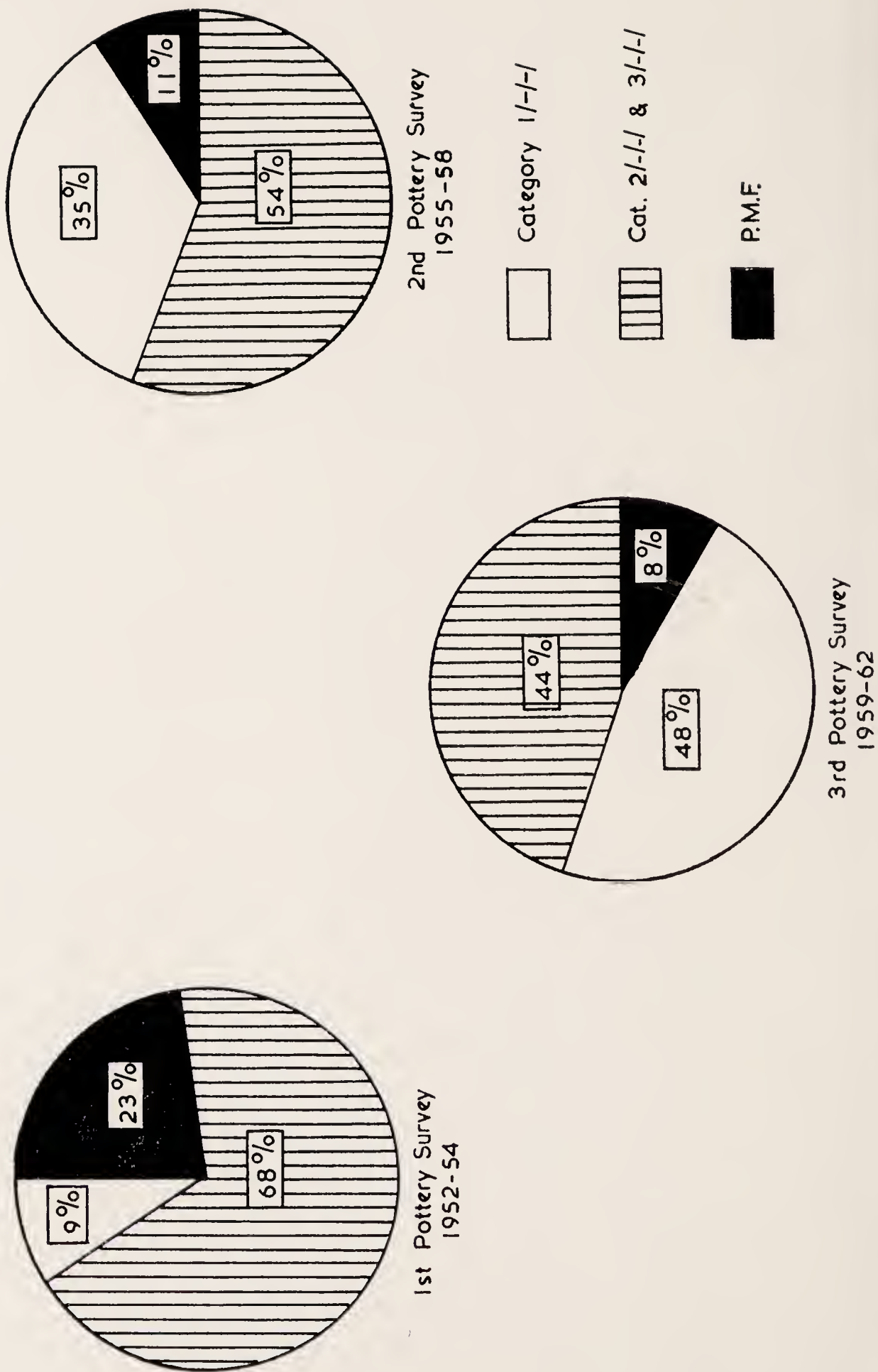


Fig. 2.



PNEUMOCONIOSIS FOUND IN THREE SURVEYS OF POTTERY INDUSTRY,
ACCORDING TO X-RAY CATEGORY.

Fig 3.



VENEREAL DISEASES

Below is a summary of data of general interest in relation to the work of the treatment centre in the City which is under the control of the Stoke-on-Trent Hospital Management Committee. The figures given relate to all cases treated at the centre, and include those from outside the City area.

Wellesley Street, Shelton, Stoke-on-Trent

					1962	1961
Number of new cases attending	..	..	..		602	605
Total number of cases attending	..	..	..		889	916
Total attendances	..	..	..	..	1,923	3,194
Number of attendances for individual attention of						
Medical Officer	..	..	..	..	1,756	2,936
Number of attendances for intermediate treatment	..				167	258
Average number of attendances per head	..	..			2.17	3.49
Number of cases discharged as cured	..	..	..		521	549

NEW CASES

Year	Syphilis	Gon- orrhoea	Non- venereal	Percentage non- venereal	Total
1951	74	141	629	75%	844
1952	69	128	563	74%	760
1953	57	102	572	78%	731
1954	43	48	466	81%	557
1955	52	68	463	79%	583
1956	42	97	438	76%	577
1957	31	101	545	81%	677
1958	29	58	502	85%	589
1959	23	78	512	82%	613
1960	17	56	537	88%	610
1961	24	71	570	89%	605
1962	14	88	500	83%	602

NEW CASES OF EARLY SYPHILIS

Year				Males	Females	Total
1951	..	..	..	1	—	1
1952	..	..	..	1	1	2
1953	..	..	..	—	—	—
1954	..	..	..	—	—	—
1955	..	..	..	2	—	2
1956	..	..	..	1	—	1
1957	..	..	..	—	—	—
1958	..	..	..	—	—	—
1959	..	..	..	—	—	—
1960	..	..	..	—	—	—
1961	..	..	..	—	—	—
1962	..	..	..	—	—	—

PART 3

HEALTH SERVICES—

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

PREVENTION, CARE AND AFTER-CARE OF ILLNESS

MENTAL HEALTH

CITY AMBULANCE SERVICE

Blurton Health Centre



BLURTON HEALTH CENTRE, RIPON ROAD, BLURTON

The Blurton Health Centre was brought into use on the 9th October, 1961 and provides a Health Centre to serve the Blurton and Newstead Housing Estates. For Health Services and School Health purposes it serves a population of 19,100 of which there are approximately 3,200 children under five years of age and 5,200 children between the ages of five and fifteen years. For General Practitioner Services the population covered is considerably smaller.

Besides providing accommodation for all the usual School Health and Maternal and Child Welfare Services, this Centre provides an excellent opportunity for much greater co-operation between General Practitioners and Health Department staff so that we can perhaps be of more use to the Practitioners for the benefit of their patients.

Accommodation

The Centre is planned in three main sections, i.e. (1) Schools Health Service and (2) Health Services and Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic. (3) General Practitioner Suite.

(1) SCHOOLS HEALTH SERVICE

This section of the Centre is at the north-west end of the building and is planned around a Waiting and Reception Hall. Accommodation is provided for Dentistry, Physiotherapy, Ophthalmic Treatment, Medical Examinations and the treatment of Minor Ailments.

(2) HEALTH SERVICES AND MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CLINIC

This section of the building is planned around a Main Entrance and Reception area. Provision is made for the storage of prams in a covered area and a Play Room is provided for Toddlers. The remainder of the accommodation for Maternity and Child Welfare consists of a Waiting and Lecture Hall with an adjoining Demonstration Kitchen, Health Visitors' and Midwives' Rooms, Maternity and Child Welfare Doctors' Room with adjoining Examination Cubicles. Accommodation is also provided for District Nurses.

(3) GENERAL PRACTITIONER SUITE

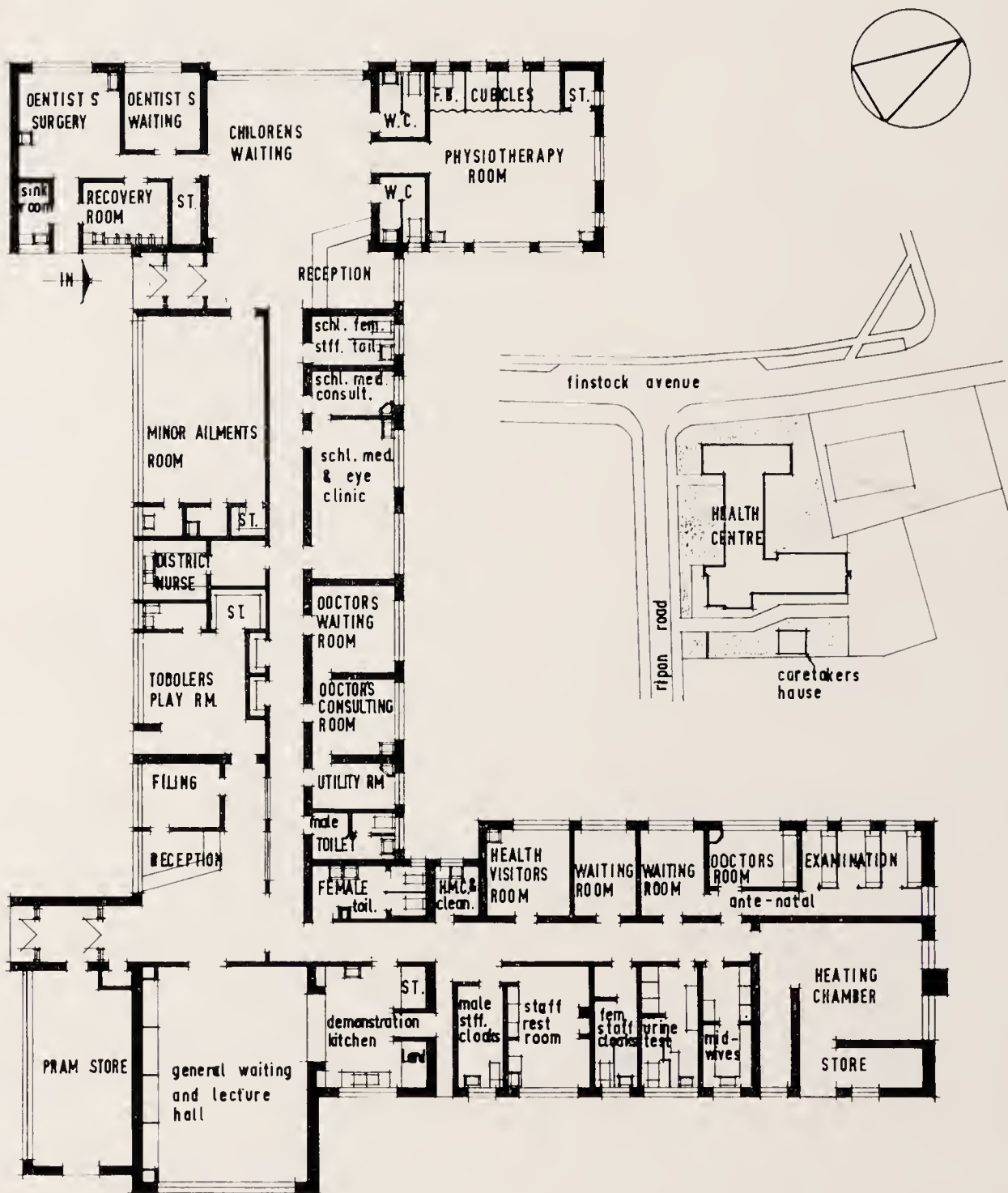
A suite for General Practitioners consisting of a Waiting Room, a Consulting Room and an Examination Room is also provided.

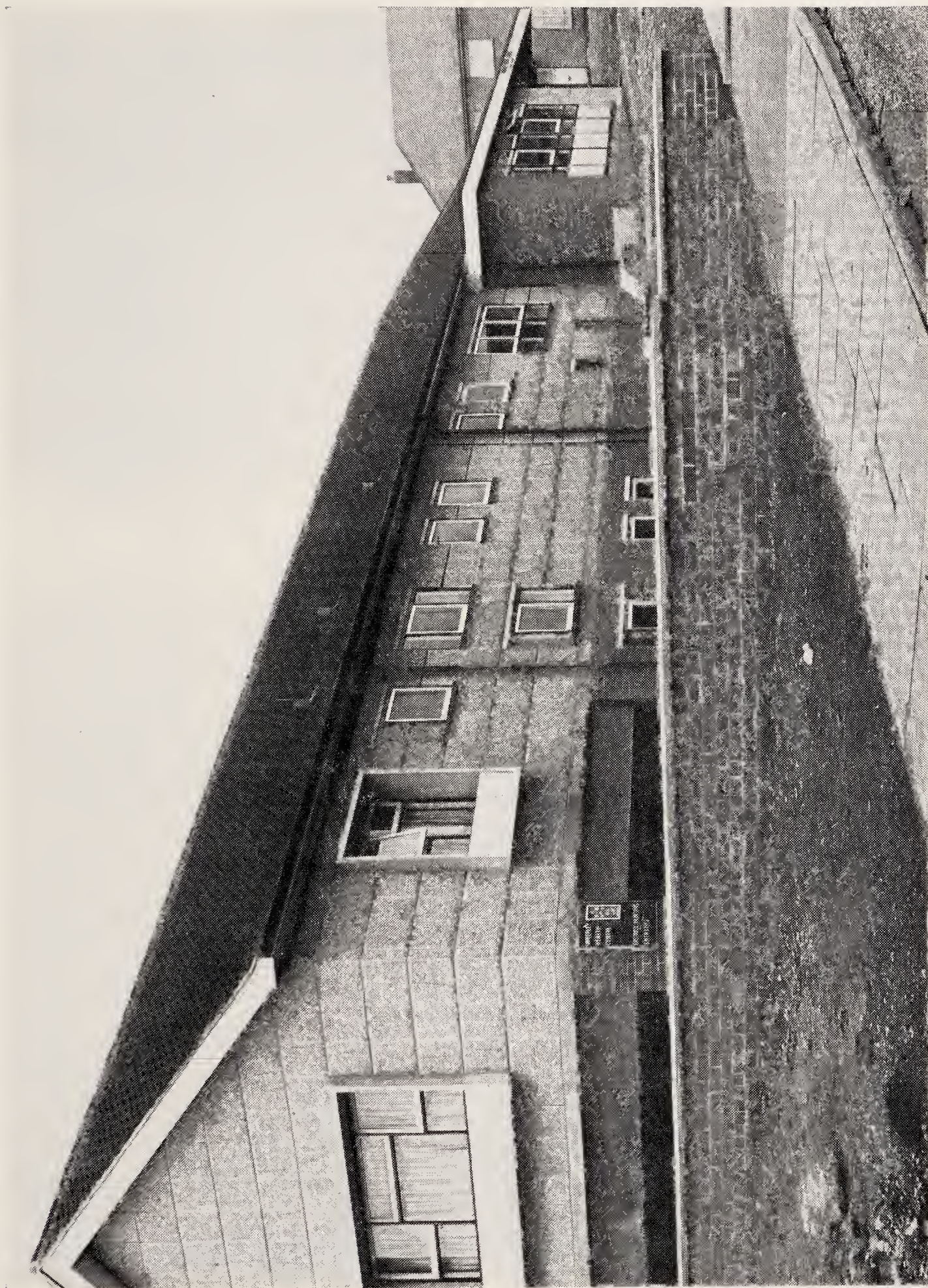
The building is heated by means of low pressure hot water pipes and radiators supplied by a Gas Fired boiler. A house is provided on the site for the resident Caretaker.

Cost

The contract price for the erection of this Centre was £36,479 0s. 0d.

Plan of Blurton Health Centre





UBBERLEY HEALTH CENTRE, BARGRAVE STREET, BENTILEE

The Ubberley Health Centre has been built to provide a Health Centre to serve the Ubberley and Bentilee Housing Estates. For Health Services and School Health purposes it will serve an ultimate population of 23,000, of which there will be approximately 3,900 children under five years of age and 6,250 between the ages of five years and fifteen years. For General Practitioner Services the population covered is somewhat smaller.

Besides providing accommodation for all the usual School Health and Maternal and Child Welfare Services, this Centre provides an excellent opportunity for much greater co-operation between General Practitioners and Health Department staff so that we can perhaps be of more use to the Practitioners for the benefit of their patients.

Accommodation

The Centre is planned in two main sections, i.e.:—

1. Schools Health Service and
2. Health Services and Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic.

The accommodation in each section is as follows:—

(1) SCHOOLS HEALTH SERVICE

This section of the Centre is at the north-west end of the building and is planned around a Waiting and Reception Hall. Accommodation is provided for Dentistry, Physiotherapy, Ophthalmic Treatment, Medical Examinations, and the treatment of minor ailments.

(2) HEALTH SERVICES AND MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CLINIC

This section of the building is planned around a Main entrance and Reception Area. Provision is made for the storage of prams in a covered area, and a Play Room is provided for Toddlers. The remainder of the accommodation for Maternity and Child Welfare consists of a Waiting and Lecture Hall with an adjoining Demonstration Kitchen, Health Visitors' and Midwives' Rooms, Maternity and Child Welfare Doctors' Room.

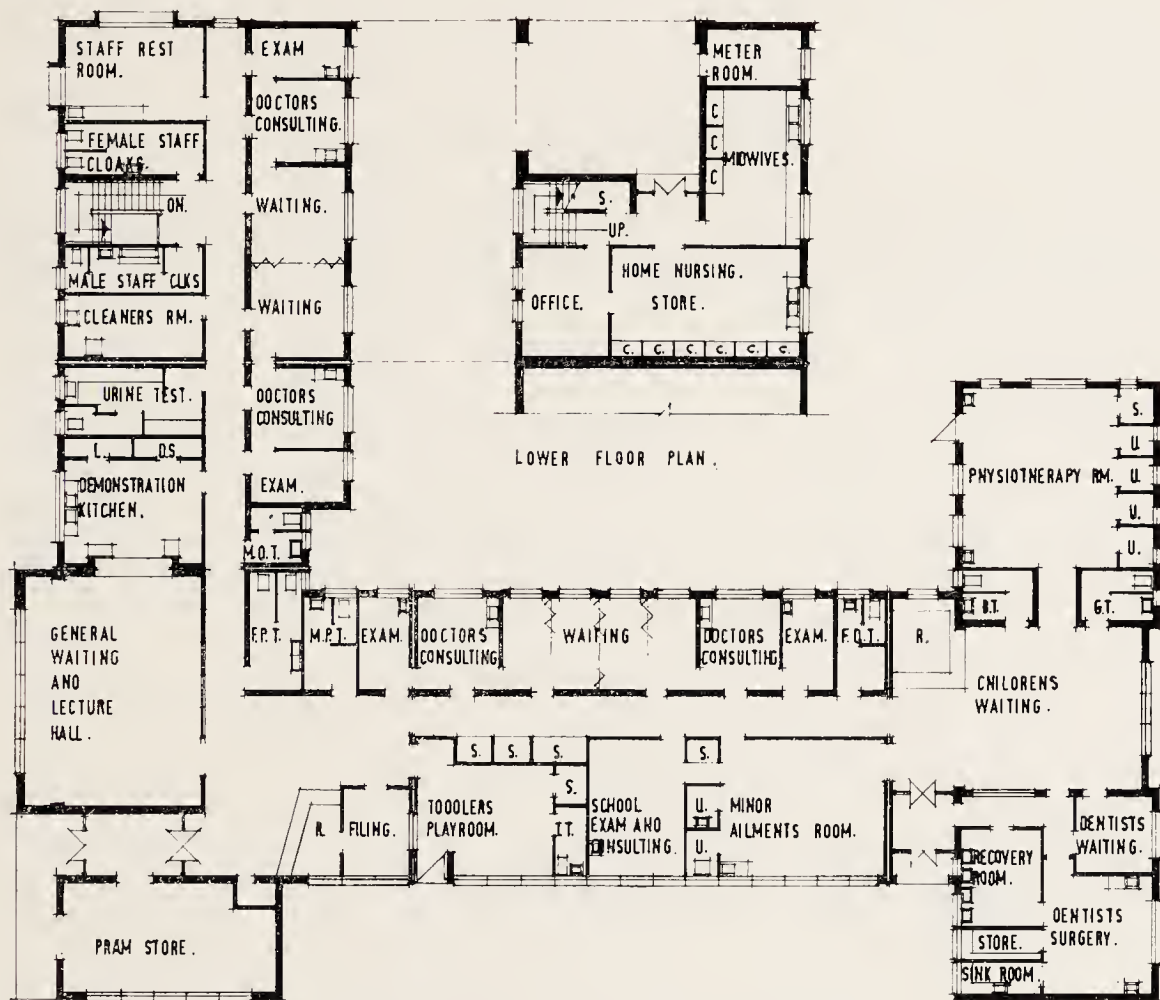
Accommodation is also provided for District Nurses and four suites for General Practitioners consisting of a Waiting Room, a Consulting Room and an Examination Room.

The building is heated by means of underfloor electric heating. A house is provided on the site for a resident Caretaker.

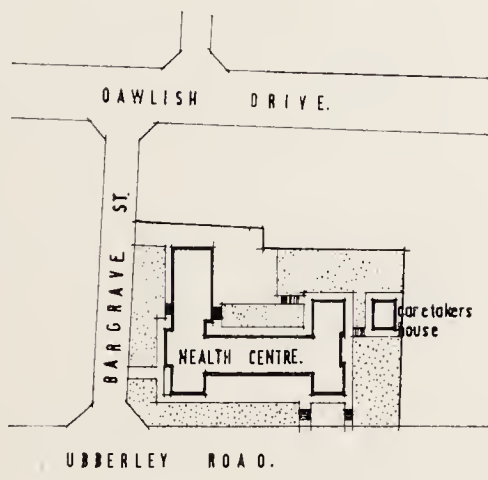
Cost

The contract price for the erection of this centre was £55,774 12s. 6d.

Plan of Ubberry Health Centre



PLAN.



- | | |
|--------|-------------------------|
| L | LARDER. |
| D.S. | DRY STORE. |
| M.O.T. | MALE DOCTORS TOILET. |
| F.P.T. | FEMALE PATIENTS TOILET. |
| M.P.T. | MALE PATIENTS TOILET. |
| F.O.T. | FEMALE DOCTORS TOILET. |
| R. | RECEPTION. |
| S. | STORE. |
| T.T. | TOOOLERS TOILET. |
| U | UNDRESSING CUBICLE. |
| B.T. | BOYS TOILET. |
| G.T. | GIRLS TOILET. |
| C. | CUPBOARD. |

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

BIRTHS

Births notified numbered 4,408 of which 2,624 occurred in institutions. Of the home confinements 1,546 were delivered by midwives and in 156 cases doctors were present at the delivery.

PREMATURE BIRTHS

Premature births (alive or dead), that is infants weighing 5½ lbs. or less at birth, made up 8·8% of all births. Premature infants alive at birth made up 7·5% of the live births.

	1962	1961
Number born alive ..	332 (Males 145) (Females 187)	315 (Males 151) (Females 164)
Number Stillborn ..	66 (Males 34) (Females 32)	65 (Males 30) (Females 3)

ANALYSIS OF PREMATURE LIVE BIRTHS

Born at home ..	62
Born at home and trans- ferred to hospital ..	20
Born in hospital ..	250

ANALYSIS OF PREMATURE INFANTS BORN ALIVE IN RELATION TO WEIGHT AND SURVIVAL RATE

Weight at Birth	No.	Died on 1st day	Died between 2nd day and 1 month	No. Surviving at end of 1st month
Under 3 lbs. 4 ozs. ..	25	13	4	8
Between 3 lbs. 5 ozs. and 4 lbs. 6 ozs. ..	45	4	1	40
Between 4 lbs. 7 ozs. and 4 lbs. 15 ozs. ..	75	4	2	69
Between 5 and 5½ lbs. ..	187	2	2	183
TOTAL ..	332	23	9	300

Of the 332 infants born alive, 300 were surviving at the end of the first month, that is 90·4%.

Survival rate for those born in hospital	..	..	88·8%
Survival rate for those born at home	..	..	95·1%
Survival rate for those born at home and trans- ferred to hospital	..	..	95·0%

42·1% of all premature births were first babies.

PREMATURE BABIES

A Midwife with special training in the care of premature infants takes over the care of the infants living at home. Special cots fitted with hot water bottles are supplied.

No. of first visits	..	..	204	} Total 1,104
No. of subsequent visits	..	..	900	
No. of cots loaned	..	..	4	

WEIGHT OF PREMATURE INFANTS BORN AT HOME:—

Weight 3 lbs. 4 ozs. or under	..	..	0
Weight 3 lbs. 5 ozs. to 4 lbs. 6 ozs.	..	..	5
Weight 4 lbs. 7 ozs. to 4 lbs. 15 ozs.			8
Weight 5 lbs. to 5 lbs. 8 ozs.	..	..	43
No. transferred to Hospital	..	..	5

The Department maintains close contact with the Premature Baby Unit at the Hospital and the hospital informs us of the discharge of premature infants.

STILLBIRTHS

The number of Stillbirths in the City was 112 (Males 58, Females 54).

The Stillbirth rate was 2·47% of total births. Last year's figure was 2·37%.

Place of Birth—Born at Home	..	..	..	..	20
Born in hospital	..	..	..	..	92
Admitted to Hospital as emergencies				..	28

ANALYSIS OF CONDITIONS AFFECTING THE MOTHER:—

1.	Not associated with pregnancy	..	..	..	..	9
	Mitral stenosis	..	..	..	..	2
	Epilepsy	..	..	..	..	1
	Infective hepatitis	..	..	..	..	2
	Diabetes	..	..	..	..	1
	Hypertension (essential)	..	..	..	..	2
	Hypertension (with nephritis)	..	..	..	..	1
2.	Associated with pregnancy	..	..	..	..	43
	Pre-eclampsia	..	..	..	..	12
	Toxic antepartum haemorrhage	..	..	..	..	13
	Rhesus incompatibility	..	..	..	..	3
	Unhealthy placenta	..	..	..	..	15
3.	Associated with labour	..	..	..	..	34
	Placenta praevia	..	..	..	..	1
	Impacted shoulders	..	..	..	..	1
	B.B.A.	..	..	..	..	4
	Prolapsed cord	..	..	..	..	1
	Precipitate delivery into bucket	..	..	..	..	1
	Forceps delivery for foetal distress	..	..	..	..	3
	Cord tight round neck	..	..	..	..	5
	Early separation of placenta	..	..	..	..	1
	Cause unknown	..	..	..	..	17
4.	Conditions affecting the baby	..	..	..	..	219
	Congenital abnormality	..	..	..	..	26
	Premature birth weight	..	..	..	..	67
	Duration of pregnancy less than 40 weeks	..	..	..	..	60
	Post-maturity	..	..	..	..	11
	Maceration	..	..	..	..	55
5.	Analysis of Emergency Admissions	..	..	..	..	27
	Antepartum haemorrhage	..	..	..	..	8
	Pre-eclampsia	..	..	..	..	3
	Foetal abnormality	..	..	..	..	10
	Foetal distress	..	..	..	..	3
	Post-maturity	..	..	..	..	1
	Intrauterine death (cause unknown)	..	..	..	..	2

Number of twin births	..	..	..	..	..	2
Number of illegitimate stillbirths	..	..	..	..	..	2

TABLE SHOWING AGE OF MOTHER IN STILLBIRTHS

	19 years or under	20—29 years	30—40 years	Over 40 years	TOTAL
First Baby ..	7	24	3	1	35
Others ..	1	37	31	6	75

TABLE SHOWING PARITY OF MOTHER IN STILLBIRTHS

Parity ..	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Number ..	35	23	24	12	10	4	—	—	2

	1962	1961	1960
Provisional stillbirth rate per 1,000 births ..	24·7	23·2	25·3

ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS

Number reported in City—182. (It gives a percentage of 4 of the total births).

Two of the infants were stillborn.

Ministry of Health Regulations—re Care of the Unmarried Mother and Her Child

Arrangements are made through the Lichfield Diocesan Moral Welfare Association for the care of girls in lodgings or having home difficulties. If necessary, the Moral Welfare Officer arranges for the admission of a girl to a Home for Unmarried Mothers about eight weeks before the confinement. Their stay is continued for about two months after. The baby leaves with the mother but if this is not practicable the infant may be placed in a Children’s Home or with prospective adopters.

The following is a report by this association for the year 1962:—

Lichfield Diocesan Association for Moral Welfare Work.
Report on the Care of Illegitimate Children, 1962

CITY OF STOKE-ON-TRENT

78 cases in which illegitimate births occurred in 1962 have been dealt with by Miss Goy and these are reported on below. In addition, 31 cases in which births occurred prior to 1962 have been dealt with according to their various needs, including the placing of babies for adoption, taking Affiliation Order proceedings and finding accommodation etc. 23 expectant mothers whose babies were due to be born in 1963 had the necessary arrangements made for their confinements. This makes a total of 132 cases under care during 1962.

26 mothers were accommodated in Diocesan Homes; 5 in Roman Catholic Homes; 46 in hospital and one had her baby at home.

11 of the cases concerned married women who gave birth to illegitimate children; 3 were living apart from their husbands, 2 were legally separated, one was divorced and 5 were reconciled to their husbands after the adoption of their babies.

Every effort has been made to contact the putative fathers and as a result 8 Affiliation Orders were granted and 3 agreements signed. Following applications made by Miss Goy 4 grants have been paid.

5 girls married, 3 of them to the fathers of their babies.

The ages of the mothers ranged between 13 and 40 and are listed as follows:—*Aged 13, 1; Aged 15, 1; Aged 16, 8; Aged 17, 6; Aged 18, 15; Aged 19, 14; Aged 20, 12; Aged 22/27, 8; Aged 28/34, 6; Aged 35/40, 7.*

The ages of the putative fathers ranged between 16 and 49.

The babies were placed as follows:—

- 32 with mothers at home;
- 8 with parents married;
- 4 with mothers in Homes;
- 2 with foster parents;
- 8 in Local Authority Homes;
- 2 in Voluntary Children's Homes;
- 16 adopted through the Association;
- 2 adopted privately;
- 2 died;
- 2 miscarriages.

In the majority of cases we are satisfied that the children are receiving adequate care and attention.

435 visits have been paid in connection with the 132 cases under care. In addition, the homes of prospective adopters have been visited and reported on, babies visited after placings have been made, girls conveyed to Homes and accompanied when they have had to appear in Court or to have their signatures witnessed when consenting to an Adoption Order being made.

We wish to express our appreciation for the help and advice given by the Medical Officer and the Staff of the Maternity and Child Welfare Department.

T. R. Harrington,
Organising Secretary.

Number of illegitimate infants born in 1962—182 (Males 17, Females 75).

Born at home	..	..	..	..	..	47
Born in hospital	..	..	..	..	..	135

NUMBER OF INFANT DEATHS:—4

All four infant deaths were due to a respiratory infection.

NUMBER OF PREMATURE BABIES:—

All the illegitimate infants are followed up by the Health Visitors and the following data shows the position of these children at the end of the year:—

Children in care of the mother	..	..	..	..	55
Children in care of both parents	..	..	..	..	86
Children in care of Children's Department	..	..	..	..	4
Children adopted	..	..	..	..	12
Children in care of both parents since married			..	..	12
Children in care of relative	..	..	..	..	1
Removed out of City	..	..	..	..	6

TABLES SHOWING AGE AND PARITY OF MOTHER:—

Age	Under 20 years	20—29 years	30—39 years	40 years and over
Number ..	44	71	47	9

Age unknown in 11 cases.

Parity	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Number ..	77	36	25	15	13	3	2	3	2

Parity unknown in 6 cases.

INFANT MORTALITY

The total number of deaths of infants under one year was 100 (males 66, females 34) giving an Infant Mortality Rate of 22·4 per 1,000 live births compared with 27·8 in 1961, and 24·9 in 1960.

Deaths under one year per 1,000 Births in the City

Year	Births	From all causes	From Gastro Enteritis	From Respiratory Disease	From Congenital Defects	Premature Births	From Measles	From Whooping Cough
1957	4299	30	0·23	5·3	10·5	5·6	0·0	0·0
1958	4358	26	0·69	3·2	9·2	2·5	0·0	0·0
1959	4220	21	0·23	3·6	7·6	3·8	0·0	0·0
1960	4178	25	0·48	6·0	10·8	3·6	0·0	0·0
1961	4260	29	0·70	5·4	5·16	2·1	0·0	0·0
1962	4459	22	0·69	5·8	4·46	3·8	0·0	0·0

			1962	1961
Percentage of deaths on 1st day	..	..	36%	23·8%
Percentage of deaths in 1st week	..	..	60·6%	54·52%
Percentage of deaths in 1st month		..	71·7%	63·41%

INFANT MORTALITY RATE AMONGST ILLEGITIMATE AND LEGITIMATE CHILDREN OF STOKE-ON-TRENT DURING THE PAST FIVE YEARS

				Illegitimate	Legitimate	Whole
1958	..	..	..	38	26	26
1959	..	..	..	18	27	21
1960	..	..	..	18	27	25
1961	.	..	..	38	28	29
1962	..	..	..	25	22	22

NEONATAL DEATH RATE	1962	1961
(i.e. deaths in 1st month) per 1,000 live births	16·1	18·3

Table 28.—Infantile Mortality occurring in the City Comprising Twenty-four Wards, 1962

Causes of Death	W A R D																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
	1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12		13		14		15		16		17		18		19		20		21		22		23		24																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
All Causes { Certified .. Uncertified ..	4	2	2	1	4	6	2	—	2	—	2	1	2	—	2	1	5	1	2	3	3	—	1	1	—	3	2	2	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

Net Births in the year:—Legitimate, males 2,182; females 2,040. Illegitimate, males 130. females 107. Net Deaths in the year:—Legitimate, males 63 females 32. Illegitimate, males 4, females 2.

Table 28.—Infantile Mortality occurring in the City Comprising Twenty-four Wards, 1962—*cont.*

Causes of Death	Under 1 week		1 to 2 weeks		2 to 3 weeks		3 to 4 weeks		Total under 4 weeks		4 weeks and under 3 months		3 months and under 6 months		6 months and under 9 months		9 months and under 12 months		Total Deaths under 1 year	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
All Causes { Certified .. Uncertified ..	41	17	1	1	1	—	2	2	45	20	7	3	11	9	2	2	1	—	66	34
Chicken-pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculous Meningitis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Abdominal Tuberculous ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Tuberculous Diseases ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningitis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Convulsions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia (all forms) ..	4	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	6	2	5	—	5	5	—	2	1	—	17	9
Other Respiratory	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gastro-enteritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suffocation (overlying) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Injury at Birth	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1
Atelectasis	10	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Congenital Malformations ..	9	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3
Premature Birth	10	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	5	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	10	2
Haemolytic Disease of Newborn ..	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	8
Pemphigus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	6
Diseases peculiar to early infancy ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Causes	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	6	4
TOTALS	41	17	1	1	1	—	2	2	45	20	7	3	11	9	2	2	1	—	66	34

PERINATAL DEATH RATE

(i.e., Stillbirths and Deaths in first week of life)	1962	1961
per 1,000 total births	38·2	38·9

16 infants died from prematurity but there were 40 deaths altogether where the birth weight was 5½ lbs. or under.

DOMICILIARY MIDWIFERY SERVICE

During the year, 108 midwives notified their intention to practice in the City. Of this number, 31 were employed as municipal midwives, 77 were engaged in the hospital service.

Home confinements—1,702

Municipal Midwives (practising as midwives)	1,548
Municipal Midwives (practising as maternity nurses)	154
	<hr/>
	1,702
Number of miscarriages attended	25
Independent Midwives (practising as midwives)	—
Independent Midwives (practising as maternity nurses)	—
	<hr/>
	—

As the requests for hospital confinement exceed the number of beds available, the domiciliary midwives investigate applications for admission on social grounds.

An increasing number of women are being discharged from hospital before the tenth day of the puerperium and in many cases as early as the second and third days. These cases are nursed by the midwives and include both hospital booked cases and emergency admissions.

	1962	1961
Number of patients	1,359	1,429
Number of visits	10,940	10,822

During the year the Supervisor carried out 190 inspections.

WORK OF MUNICIPAL MIDWIVES

There are 22 Ante-natal Clinics staffed by Midwives (an increase of 5 in the year).

Women book the midwife at these Clinics and attend for care and supervision.

A. Ante-Natal Period

Ante-Natal Clinics—1st attendance	2,258
Subsequent attendances	13,365
Visits by midwives to home	3,850

B. Labour

(a)	Doctor booked and present at delivery	..	..	154
(b)	Doctor booked and not present at delivery	..	..	1,538
(c)	Doctor not booked but present at delivery	..	..	2
(d)	Doctor not booked and not present at delivery	..	..	8
	Number of false alarms (that is midwife called but not required)	..	..	717
	Number of women who had Gas and Air Analgesia	..	..	1,034
	Number of women who were given Pethidine	..	..	1,057

Nursing Period

(a)	No. of visits to women confined at home	..	..	39,584
(b)	No. of visits to women confined in hospital and discharged before the tenth day	..	..	10,940
(c)	Special visits to infants apart from nursing of mother	..	..	192

Patients Booked with Midwives but Transferred to Hospital on Medical Advice

(a)	Before delivery	192	}	233
(b)	After delivery	41						

Analysis of Calls for Medical Aid

Total number—626.

	<i>During Pregnancy</i>	<i>During Delivery</i>	<i>During Puerperium</i>	<i>Baby</i>	TOTAL
(a) Dr. booked	61	447	25	62	595
(b) Dr. not booked	2	18	6	5	31
TOTAL	.. 63	465	31	67	626

The Flying Squad was called out on 39 occasions.

Requests for Admission to Hospital on Social Grounds

Number of visits paid by midwives 1,710

Recommendations:

for General Practitioner Unit 1,407
for home confinement 194
miscarriage or altered arrangement 18

Classes for Relaxation in Childbirth

Classes are held weekly either in the afternoon or in the evening at some of the clinics. They are popular and the midwives are very satisfied with their value in labour.

The classes are combined with instruction in Mothercraft.

Number of sessions 349
Number of new patients 329
Total attendances 2,173

Special Tests

At the Doctors' Ante-Natal Clinics, blood is taken for the Rhesus test and the Wasserman and Kahn tests, and women are advised to attend the Mass Radiography Centre for a report on the chest. A report on the latter is included in The Mass Radiography report.

A haemoglobin estimation is made (Sahli method) on every patient and repeated at intervals throughout pregnancy.

Reports are sent to the general practitioner obstetrician.

Number of blood tests	..	..	..	..	..	4,038
Number of X-Ray Reports	..	..	..	..	..	204

Co-operation with General Practitioners

During 1961 a request was received from two general practitioners, partners in one practice, for a domiciliary midwife to attend their weekly ante-natal clinic. Two midwives practising in the same area as the doctors' surgery were selected, one midwife attending each week.

The ante-natal clinic is attended by expectant mothers who have booked the general practitioner and midwife for home confinement. An appointment system is in operation. The expectant mothers are seen at the recommended intervals by the doctor and midwife working together and thus the patient avoids a second visit to the midwife at the local authority ante-natal clinic. Telephone conversations are also eliminated, as the doctor and midwife can discuss any difficulties as they arise.

Haematological and radiological investigations are carried out at the local hospitals.

The midwives hold a weekly evening relaxation and mothercraft class at the local authority clinic, this group of patients attend together with others booked for home confinement and the general practitioners give the midwives their co-operation and support by encouraging their patients to attend.

Both the general practitioners and the midwives are very pleased with this experiment. An encouraging factor is that 99% of the expectant mothers who attend for ante-natal care return after delivery for their post-natal examination.

Maternal Mortality

There were no deaths in, or in consequence of childbirth during the year.

			<i>Total Maternal Mortality</i>
1961—per 1,000 total births	..	..	0·939
England and Wales	..	..	0·33
1962—per 1,000 total births	..	..	Nil
England and Wales	..	..	0·35

The Deputy Supervisor of Midwives attends the Midwives Ante-Natal Clinics and undertakes the teaching of mothercraft. Health education posters, flannelgraphs and the film strip camera are used. These talks have become popular and are of great value in preparing the mother for the care of her baby.

Gynaecological Clinic

A clinic is held at 17 Charles Street, Hanley, twice monthly for advice to women where a further pregnancy is detrimental to health (Ministry of Health Regulations). The women are referred from general practitioners, clinics or hospitals.

Number of women attending for the first time	..	..	41
Number of return visits	..	..	111
Total number of attendances			152

New cases were referred by:—

General practitioners	..	..	..	..	..	18
Hospitals	..	..	..	..	..	5
Health Department Staff	..	..	..	..	..	18

The following are the indications for attendance:—

(A) GENERAL MEDICAL

Anaemia	3
Chronic nephritis	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Mitral stenosis	..	..	..	..	..	..	1

(B) OBSTETRIC

Multiparity	..	..	..	..	..	..	29
Antepartum haemorrhage		..	..	..	..		1
Poor obstetric history	..	..	..	..	..		1
Rhesus incompatibility	..	..	..	..	..		4

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORIIUM

The total number of cases notified in 1962 was 8 the same number as last year. In all cases the vision was unimpaired.

HEALTH VISITING

The number of home visits to children has decreased in 1962. This can probably be accounted for by the extra weeks holiday awarded to nursing staff in 1962. At the end of 1962 there were 15 full-time and one part-time health visitors on the staff and four full-time state registered nurses who visit the chronic sick and aged and children in the toddler age group. In addition one health visitor bursar was in training in 1962 and a second was accepted for a course of training starting in 1963.

Since 15th October, 1962 the new Health Centre at Bentilee has been in use. Eight family-doctor practices hold morning surgeries in the premises. In the afternoons there are weekly infant welfare clinics, twice weekly ante-natal clinics, fortnightly toddler clinics and monthly immunisation clinics. A weekly sewing class is held in the evening as is also a relaxation and mothercraft class.

Maternal and Child Welfare

A. VISITS TO THE HOME

		1962	1961
First visits to children under one year	..	6,809	6,802
Total visits to children under one year	..	16,259	17,612
Visits to children 1—2 years of age	.. ..	4,331	5,624
Visits to children 2—5 years of age	.. ..	6,955	9,796

B. INFANT WELFARE CLINICS

Number of infant welfare clinic premises	..	19	19
Total number of children who attended	..	4,390	4,726
(a) Born in 1962	.. ..	2,070	2,059
(b) Born in 1961	.. ..	1,444	1,701
(c) Born in 1960–59	.. ..	876	966
Total number of attendances	.. ..	25,657	27,374
(a) Under one year	.. ..	21,479	22,963
(b) Age 1—2 years	.. ..	2,815	3,049
(c) Age 2—5 years	.. ..	1,365	1,362

Visits to Chronic Sick and Aged

1. UNDER PENSIONABLE AGE:—		<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Hospital enquiries (new cases) ..		48	38	86
Hospital enquiries (brought forward from other years)		11	7	18
Revisits to expedite admission ..		5	2	7
Requests for domestic help ..		12	45	57

Recommendations:—

Domestic help required		8	33	41
Domestic help not required		4	7	11
District Nurse required		4	—	4
District Nurse attending		7	11	18
Visits to persons living alone ..		10	23	33
Routine visits		97	161	258

2. OVER PENSIONABLE AGE

Hospital enquiries (new cases) ..		167	198	365
Hospital enquiries (brought forward from previous years)		53	129	182
Revisits to expedite admission ..		22	39	61
Requests for domestic help ..		100	391	491

Recommendations:—

Domestic help required		77	314	391
Domestic help not required		21	64	85
District Nurse required		10	17	27
District Nurse attending		32	39	71
Visits to persons living alone ..		115	279	394
Routine visits		1,160	2,472	3,632

MISCELLANEOUS VISITS

Inter-hospital transfers				15
Radiotherapy clinic				284
Other				234

Dental Treatment

Children under five years of age and expectant and nursing mothers are treated through the Dental Service of the School Medical Department, and I am grateful to Mr. W. E. Potter, the Principal School Dental Officer for the following report:—

CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS OF AGE:—

No. referred by Health Department	287
No. of actual attendances	256
No. needing treatment	249
No. treated	241
No. made dentally fit	218
No. of temporary teeth extracted	456
No. of temporary teeth filled	6
No. of N ₂ O and O ₂ anaesthetics	226
No. of local anaesthetics	6
No. of Ag HO ₃ applications	1

ADULTS (EXPECTANT AND NURSING MOTHERS)—

No. of attendances	18
No. not treated	2
No. made dentally fit	16
No. of permanent teeth extracted	27
No. of scalings	2
No. of full dentures	2
No. of N ₂ O and O ₂ anaesthetics	6
No. of local anaesthetics	2
No. of radiographs	—
No. of part-dentures	—

DAY NURSERIES

There are five Day Nurseries and they are open from Monday to Friday. The maximum charge is 30/- per week, the minimum 15/- and in certain hardship cases the charge of 15/- is reduced with the approval of the Committee.

The Nurseries continue to admit children for short periods during the illness of the mother or any temporary adverse circumstances at home preventing adequate care being given.

All places in the Nurseries are occupied and in all Nurseries there is a waiting list for “financial” cases. Priority cases are given a place immediately.

All the Day Nurseries are recognised as Training Schools for the N.N.E.B. During the year 12 students passed the examination. The Nurseries undertake the training of students enrolled by the Education Authority in the care of children under 2 years.

Refresher Course for Nursery Nurses

<i>Date</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>Lecturer</i>
Tuesday, 2nd October	The importance of play in child development	Miss Heap, Education Tutor
Tuesday 9th October	Hospital Administration	Mr. Lowndes, Hospital Mangement Committee, Stoke-on-Trent
Tuesday, 16th October	Resuscitation and First Aid	Mr. F. E. S. Jones, City Ambulance Officer, Stoke-on-Trent
Tuesday, 23rd October	Films	
Tuesday, 30th October	National Insurance	Mr. S. W. C. Bailey, Ministry of Pensions & National Insurance
Tuesday, 6th November	Problem Families	Miss J. Taylor, Health Department

NUMBER OF CHILDREN ATTENDING DAY NURSERIES—1962.

	No. of Apprvd. Places	No. of Children on the Register			Average Daily Attendance During Year		
		under 2	over 2	Total	under 2	over 2	Total
Tunstall ..	40	15	26	41	13	23	36
Burslem ..	40	15	31	46	13	28	41
Hanley	40	17	25	42	14	22	36
Trent Vale ..	50	26	31	57	23	28	51
Longton ..	40	18	23	41	15	20	35
TOTALS ..	210	91	136	227	78	121	199

Children of the following priority cases were admitted during the year:—

Unmarried mothers	13
Short stay cases—mothers in hospital	4
Short stay cases—mothers confined	4
Widow	4
Parents separated	23
Health of mother	15
Health of father	14
Father in H.M.F.	4
Father in prison	2
Health of child	2
Housing problems	3
TOTAL ..	88

DISTRIBUTION OF WELFARE FOODS

Under Circular 10/54 of the Ministry of Health, the Local Health Authorities are responsible for the distribution of welfare foods which had previously been distributed by the Ministry of Food. The foods concerned being National Dried Milk, Orange Juice, Cod Liver Oil and A/D Vitamin Tablets.

These arrangements are undertaken by the Health Committee as part of the Authority's duty to provide for the care of expectant and nursing mothers and young children under Section 22 of the National Health Service Act 1946, and the Local Health Authority's Scheme under this section was amended accordingly.

The following is a list of the distribution points in the City:—

- Public Health Dept., St. Peter's Chambers, Stoke-on-Trent.
- Infant Welfare Centre, 62 Knypersley Road, Norton.
- Infant Welfare Centre, Outclough Road, Brindley Ford.
- Infant Welfare Centre, Fegg Hayes Road, Fegg Hayes.
- Infant Welfare Centre, Council Offices, Smallthorne.
- Infant Welfare Centre, Andrew Street, Goldenhill.
- Infant Welfare Centre, 63 Dunning Street, Tunstall.
- Infant Welfare Centre, Lucie Wedgwood Clinic, Massey Square, Burslem.
- Infant Welfare Centre, 17 Charles Street, Hanley.
- Infant Welfare Centre, Richmond Terrace, Shelton.
- Infant Welfare Centre, 12 Abbey Road, Abbey Hulton.
- Infant Welfare Centre, Ruxley Road, Bucknall.
- Infant Welfare Centre, 312 Etruria Vale Road, Etruria.
- Infant Welfare Centre, Gospell Hall, Claytonwood Rd., Trent Vale.
- Infant Welfare Centre, Ripon Road, Blurton.
- Infant Welfare Centre, Glebedale Road, Fenton.
- Infant Welfare Centre, Central Hall, The Strand, Longton.
- Infant Welfare Centre, 170 Weston Road, Meir.
- Infant Welfare Centre, Bargrave Street, Bentilee.
- W.V.S. Headquarters, Lonsdale Street, Stoke-on-Trent.
- Messrs. Lewis's Ltd., Hanley.

The following table shows the amounts of the various foods distributed during the year 1962:—

	Health Office	Lewis's Ltd.	W.V.S. H.Q.	All Other Centres	Total
National Dried Milk (tins)	9,458	37,671	2,035	23,863	73,027
Orange Juice (bottles) ..	3,821	20,024	1,023	11,063	15,931
Cod Liver Oil (bottles) ..	534	2,288	138	1,984	4,944
A/D Vitamin Tablets (packets)	692	3,307	176	1,540	5,715

CONVALESCENCE

Convalescent Treatment

Under Section 28 of the National Health Service Act, 1946, the Local Authority may provide convalescent treatment for suitable cases. Arrangements were made with the Heath Memorial Home for men at Llanfairfechan, Lady Forester Trust for men and women at Llandudno, and the Edward Malan Home for men and women, to admit cases from Stoke-on-Trent. Arrangements were also made with the Chest and Heart Association for tuberculosis cases to be sent to their convalescent homes.

During the year a total of 433 cases were sent for convalescence as compared with 410 in 1961, 97 cases were sent to the Heath Memorial Home, and 171 cases to The Lady Forester Home and 165 cases to the Edward Malan Home. The full cost of maintenance is borne by the Local Authority, though subject to recovery according to the patients financial circumstances based on the Association of Municipal Corporations Scale. The number of cases is still on the increase and during the year 528 applications were dealt with of which 95 were cancelled or withdrawn. This service has been very much appreciated by the people concerned.

IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION

Immunisation against Diphtheria and Whooping Cough

The immunisation of children against Diphtheria and Whooping Cough is carried out at the School Clinics, special sessions held at the Infant Welfare Centres, each Monday afternoon at the Richmond Lodge Welfare Centre, Shelton, and by general practitioners, who obtain their supplies of Prophylactic from the Public Health Department.

As a routine Triple Vaccine against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus is used for children for primary inoculation in all our M. and C.W. clinics, unless the parents request otherwise.

During the year the number of children immunised was as follows :—

Diphtheria—

Primary	761
Secondary or Reinforcing	3,333
	<hr/> 4,094
Diphtheria and Whooping Cough and Tetanus (combined)	2,823
Whooping Cough	31
	<hr/>
TOTAL ..	6,948
	<hr/>

Vaccinations against Smallpox

Age at 31st December, 1962:—	<i>Number Vaccinated</i>	<i>Number Re-vaccinated</i>
Under one	869	1
One year	790	2
Two to Four	985	40
Five to Fifteen	1,741	491
Fifteen and over	1,924	3,440
	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL ..	6,309	3,974
	<hr/>	<hr/>

During 1960 we commenced to offer Smallpox Vaccination to young children in our clinics.

A letter signed personally by the Medical Officer of Health is sent to the parents of every newborn baby, within a few days of its birth. This letter stresses the need for immunisations and encloses a card giving suggested ages at which various immunisations should be carried out and which could act as a personal record card for the child.

At least partly as a result of this procedure there was a continued increase in the number of children immunised.

POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION, 1962

On September 2nd, 1958, the Ministry of Health issued Circular 20/58 to all Local Health Authorities informing them that the priority groups were extended to include persons up to the age of 40. Oral vaccine was introduced in early 1962 and had practically replaced the Salk vaccine by the end of the year.

During 1962 the following numbers of persons were inoculated as follows with Salk vaccine:—

No. of persons who completed course of two injections:—

Children born 1943—1962	..	..	..	2,163	
Young persons born 1933—1942	..	..	..	398	
Others	..	..	..	1,482	
				<hr/>	4,043

No. of persons who had received one injection at 31st Dec. 1962 2,146

No. of persons who received their 3rd injection in year 1962 .. 8,124

No. of persons who have received two injections since commencement of scheme 116,878

No. of persons included in the above figures who have received a third injection 97,028

Children age 5—11 years who had a fourth injection 462

During 1962 the following persons had three oral doses:—

Children born in 1962	..	..	..	..	..	224
Children born in 1961	..	..	..	..	..	1,108
Children born in 1943—1960	..	..	..	..	..	1,021
Persons born in 1933—1942	..	..	..	..	..	421
Others	..	..	..	..	..	1,298
					<hr/>	4,072

Number of Persons given a reinforcing dose of Oral Vaccine after

(i) Two Salk doses	..	..	..	..	..	6,793
(ii) Three Salk doses	..	..	..	..	..	4,455
					<hr/>	11,248

Oral Vaccine commenced March, 1962.

DISTRICT NURSING

The District Nursing Service is administered directly through the Health Department. All nursing staff live in their own homes and receive messages at centres in their own districts. The following figures indicate the work done:—

Total number of patients	..	..	..	..	2,799
Total number of visits	..	..	..	..	83,859

Classification of Illness

	Medical	Surgical	Infections	T.B.	Maternal Comp.	Others	Total
Patients ..	1,989	322	7	25	23	423	2,789
Visits ..	63,585	8,912	24	1,586	161	9,591	83,859

Types of Illness Affecting Adults (excluding surgical cases)

	Respiratory	Cardiac	Senility	Accidents	Preparation for Hospital	Gynaecolo- gical	Cerebral Thrombosis	Diabetes	Cancer	Genito Urinary	TOTAL
Men ..	105	147	49	8	54	—	84	10	52	35	544
Women ..	83	195	81	49	87	90	159	61	145	—	950
TOTAL ..	188	342	130	57	141	90	243	71	197	35	1,494

The bulk of the District Nurses' work is with the adult population. Children under five years make up only 1·3% of the patients. The patients who had at least 24 visits during the year formed 32·7% of the total and took up 80·6% of all visits.

Particulars of Patients of Pensionable Age (65 years and over)

Number of patients over 65 years of age, 1,826.

Number of visits to patients over 65 years of age, 62,211.

65·4% of all patients were over 65 years of age and they had 74% of all visits.

310 Pensioners (57 men and 253 women) were living alone.

DISTRICT NURSE TRAINING

During 1962 two training courses were held, each covering a period of 16 weeks. The first course in the year finished in July. Six District Nurses who were already on the District Nursing staff of the City attended the course and five District Nurses from the northern part of the Staffordshire county. All were successful in the examination.

The second course started in September and finished in December, 1962. Seven District Nurses attended the course, five from the City staff and two from the County. For the fifth time since the training course started there was 100% success in the examination.

Six lectures were held during the year, as follows:—

Wednesday, 7th February: "Recent advances in Genito-urinary Surgery" by Mr. K. Clark, City General Hospital.

Wednesday, 14th February: "New Drugs" by Dr. Muldoon, Consultant Physician, Stoke-on-Trent Hospital Group.

Wednesday, 21st February: Films.

Wednesday, 28th February: "Orthopaedic conditions in childhood and adolescence" by Mr. Wainwright, Orthopaedic Surgeon.

Wednesday, 7th March: "National Insurance" by Mr. Swan.

Wednesday, 14th March: "Chronic Neurological diseases, diagnosis and treatment" by Dr. Hutchinson, Consultant Neurologist, Stoke-on-Trent Hospital Group.

LOAN OF NURSING EQUIPMENT

All equipment belongs to the Corporation and no charge is made for the loan of it. The use of suitable equipment not only assists the sick person but enables patients to be nursed and taken care of at home, who might otherwise need admission to hospital. Invalid chairs are very much in demand during the summer months.

The following table indicates the type of equipment and the number of times loaned out:—

EQUIPMENT ON LOAN, 1962

	HANLEY			BURSLEM			TUNSTALL			BLURTON			FENTON			HANFORD		
	On Loan Jan. 1962	Loaned during 1962	Total	On Loan Jan. 1962	Loaned during 1962	Total	On Loan Jan. 1962	Loaned during 1962	Total	On Loan Jan. 1962	Loaned during 1962	Total	On Loan Jan. 1962	Loaned during 1962	Total	On Loan Jan. 1962	Loaned during 1962	Total
Bed Pans ..	98	193	291	9	20	29	12	18	30	4	2	6	3	2	5	10	3	13
Mack. Sheets ..	86	157	243	16	31	47	17	12	29	5	5	10	12	18	30	11	8	19
Back Rests ..	92	128	220	18	23	41	19	18	37	2	4	6	5	11	16	6	4	10
Air Rings ..	70	110	180	13	19	32	15	14	29	2	8	10	4	9	13	5	2	7
Urinals ..	37	71	108	7	11	18	5	7	12	2	2	4	9	6	15	3	4	7
Bedsteads ..	49	46	95	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bed Cradles ..	22	36	58	1	3	4	5	4	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Commodes ..	41	51	92	1	-	1	5	1	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Invalid Chairs ..	58	62	120	1	1	2	1	1	2	-	2	2	5	7	12	-	2	-
Mattress & Covers ..	78	64	142	1	1	2	1	1	1	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Crutches ..	7	12	19	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Feeding Cups ..	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bed Blocks ..	14	8	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pillows ..	71	21	92	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pillow Cases ..	4	3	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blankets ..	54	7	61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cot Sides ..	2 prs	2 prs	4 prs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sand Bags ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Walking Aids ..	6	3	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bedside Tables ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fracture Boards ..	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heart Tables ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-
Rubber T. Seats ..	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tri. Walk. Aids ..	20	27	47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leg Supports ..	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Douche Cans ..	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Toilet Fittings ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hoists ..	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

EQUIPMENT ON LOAN, 1962—continued

	ABBEY HULTON			BUCKNALL			LONGTON			STOKE			FEGG HAYES			BENTILEE			TOTAL		
	On Loan Jan. 1962	Loaned during 1962	Total	On Loan Jan. 1962	Loaned during 1962	Total	On Loan Jan. 1962	Loaned during 1962	Total	On Loan Jan. 1962	Loaned during 1962	Total	On Loan Jan. 1962	Loaned during 1962	Total	On Loan Jan. 1962	Loaned during 1962	Total	On Loan Jan. 1962	Loaned during 1962	Total
Bed Pans ..	7	2	9	2	1	3	14	21	35	12	11	23	7	3	10	-	2	2	178	278	456
Mack. Sheets ..	8	1	9	1	-	1	19	30	49	-	11	11	6	7	13	-	-	-	181	280	461
Back Rests ..	3	1	4	4	-	4	11	14	25	-	22	22	7	6	13	-	-	-	167	231	398
Air Rings ..	6	1	7	2	-	2	14	13	27	-	10	10	4	7	11	-	-	-	145	193	338
Urinals ..	1	1	2	1	-	1	5	12	17	-	2	2	5	3	8	-	-	-	75	119	194
Bedsteads ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	4	6	-	-	-	52	53	105
Bed Cradles ..	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	2	4	-	-	-	2	2	4	-	-	-	34	47	81
Commodes ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	10	22	-	-	-	-	2	2	59	66	125
Invalid Chairs ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	13	14	2	2	4	-	1	1	68	90	158
Mattress & Covers ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	13	4	3	7	-	1	1	94	85	179
Crutches ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	13	21
Feeding Cups ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Bed Blocks ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	8	22
Pillows ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	71	21	92
Pillow Cases ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	3	7
Blankets ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	54	7	61
Cot Sides ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 prs	2 prs	2 prs	2 prs	4 prs	4 prs
Sand Bags ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Walking Aids ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	4	10
Bedside Tables ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fracture Boards ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3
Heart Tables ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Rubber T. Seats ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
Tri. Walk. Aids. ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	36	56
Leg Supports ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Douche Cans ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4
Toilet Fitments ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hoists ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1

HOME HELP SERVICE

Applications for the Home Help Service have increased again in 1962. All cases receive some help as soon as possible after receipt of the application. 2,095 persons had domestic help, 418 cases were new applications in 1962. With such a large demand it is difficult to meet it and keep within the budget.

	<i>Year</i>	<i>Year</i>
	1962	1961
Number of households who have received help ..	2,095	2,000
Classification of households:—		
(a) Old Age Pensioners	1,945	1,756
(b) Confinements	19	27
(c) Tuberculosis	6	10
(d) Illness in the Home	125	207
	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL	2,095	2,000
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Number of Home Helps employed (mostly part-time) at the end of the year—232.

Demands for the service continue to increase among the old age pensioners especially from women living on their own. The households of the aged were made up as follows:—

(a) Married couples	364
(b) Living in house with other people	302
(c) Living alone (i) men	295
(ii) women	984
	<hr/>
	1,945
	<hr/>

566 Pensioners are drawing National Assistance Benefit and qualify for domestic help free (in 1961, the number was 614).

HOME HELP LAUNDRY SERVICE

The laundry service has again been in great demand in 1962.

The equipment was doubled in capacity by the installation of two more Bendix washing machines and two more tumbler dryers during the year. The increased ironing was catered for by the installation of a second table ironer and the employment of a third home help in the laundry.

Approximately one-third of the City can use the laundry service but even within this area there is an unsatisfied demand.

				1962
Total number of individual washes done	..	..	..	4,159
Number of persons who send a weekly wash	..	..	..	109
Number of persons who send a fortnightly wash	..	..	..	108
Number of persons who send a monthly wash..	..	..	..	6
				<hr/>
TOTAL	..	..	..	223
				<hr/>

TYPE OF CASES USING LAUNDRY SERVICE:—

(a) *Old Age Pensioners*:—

Persons living alone	..	..	..	..	136
Married couples	..	..	..	..	43
Others	..	..	..	..	38

(b) *Under pensionable age*:—

Number of persons	6
-------------------	----	----	----	----	---

REASONS FOR USING LAUNDRY SERVICE (UNDER PENSIONABLE AGE):—

Cancer	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Pneumonia and pleurisy	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Arthritis	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Stroke	..	..	..	..	..	..	1

ANNUAL REPORT OF FAMILY CASEWORKER

During the year 67 families were visited. Of these 26 were under supervision at the beginning of the year. New cases were referred by the Housing Department (14), the Health Department (14), the Education Department (4), and the Probation Service (2). Seven families made direct appeals to the Caseworker for help or advice with social problems. In the course of the year, 8 "long-term" cases were closed; 3 families having left the area to reside elsewhere, 3 had reached a stage at which further supervision was no longer required and 2 were referred to the Mental Welfare Department on the hospitalisation of a parent. By the end of the year the number of long-term supervision cases was again 26.

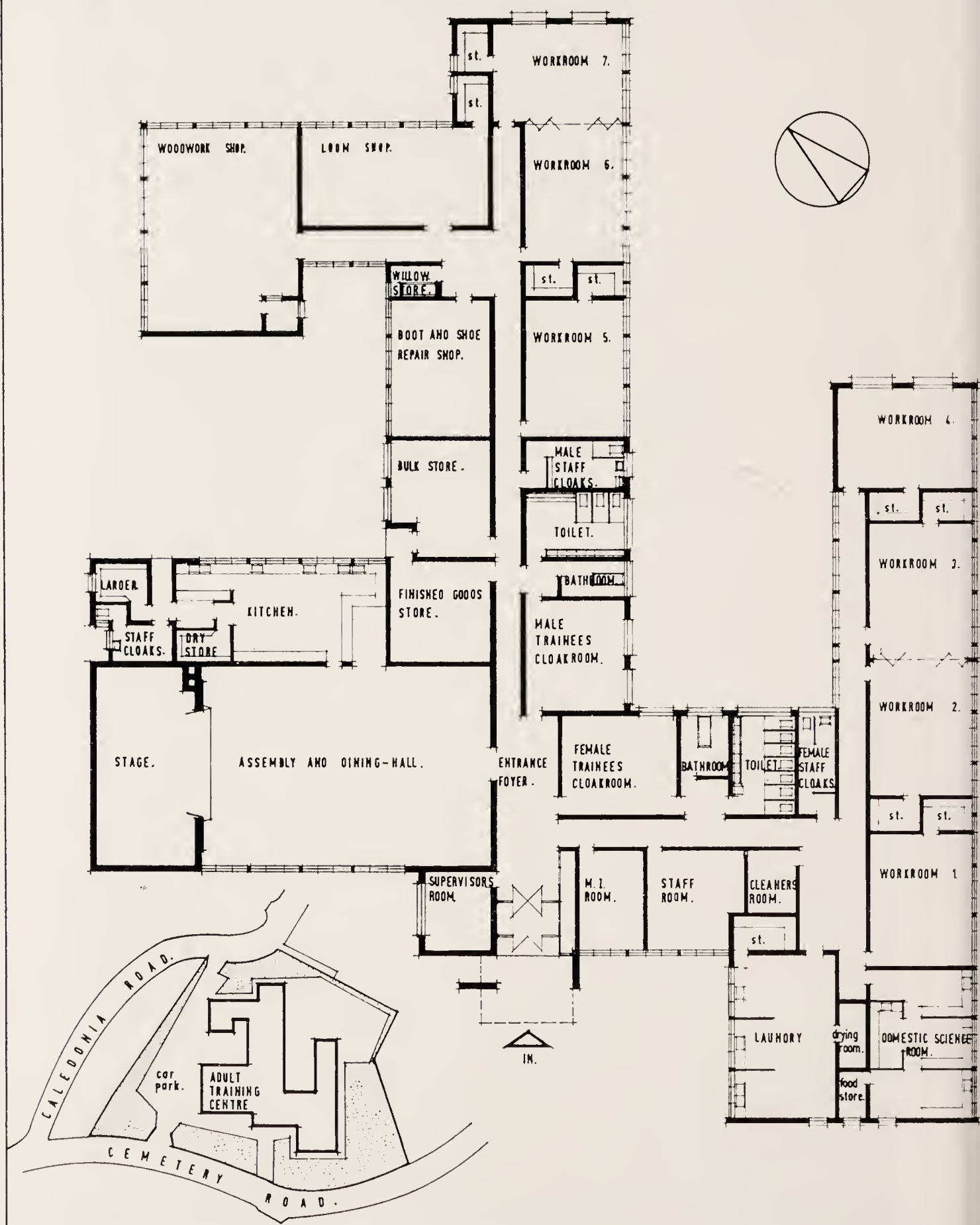
Advice and practical help has been given to families in an attempt to help them towards an alleviation of their difficulties, and as far as possible towards a degree of stability and independence. The practical aspect of the work has involved advising parents on redistribution of income to meet essential expenditure, helping mothers to organise their home routine and care of children, ensuring that children or parents attended for medical attention when necessary, guiding the families in their use of the existing social services during times of illness or unemployment. A greater part of the Caseworker's time and skills have been devoted to helping the families to meet the stresses and difficulties of the non-material, emotional problems, which are often the basic cause of family disablement.

The co-operation and help extended by other voluntary and statutory agencies to the Caseworker is again gratefully acknowledged.

Adult Training Centre, Shelton



Plan of Adult Training Centre, Shelton



ADULT TRAINING CENTRE, CEMETERY ROAD, SHELTON

The Adult Training Centre was brought into use at the very end of 1961 and has been built to provide a modern centre for the training and rehabilitation of mentally handicapped adults, particularly the subnormal, and to replace the old and inadequate rented premises which had been in use for ten years in Hanley. The building is designed to accommodate 222 trainees—Male and Female, and to provide a centre where they can work in sheltered conditions and where possible learn various crafts. All the trainees live at home or in hostels provided by their local authority. A number of them have returned to the community after many years in Psychiatric hospitals for the Subnormal. This centre plays an important part in the social and work rehabilitation, for some as a stage towards full community participation.

Apart from work training emphasis is placed on training in social skills such as general behaviour, occupation of leisure, word recognition in social sight vocabularies and so on. Dancing sessions, parties, day outings, and holidays are all provided as part of the social training.

Much work is carried out for the Local Authority as for example printing of many of our own record cards, the making of window mops, furniture repairs, firewood bundles, making of seedboxes and shoe repairs under contract to mention only a few. Contracts for outside firms have included Christmas packaging, assembling cardboard box separators, assembling ready for post publicity material, dismantling work of various kinds and so on. There is much scope for contract work of a simple nature.

Links for link mats and bases for baskets are made and supplied to other centres and works in many parts of the country.

The emphasis is on having a wide variety of useful employment for the trainees.

Accommodation

The building is planned round the Entrance Foyer, which has a large window designed to display the various articles made at the centre. Off the Foyer is the Assembly and Dining Hall, complete with stage. There is direct access between the Hall and Kitchen, which is all electric, and is designed to cater for full meal service for all the Trainees.

From the Entrance Foyer corridors lead off to the two Workroom wings.

The Male wing consists of three general workrooms for engineering, printing and other trades, together with a Boot and Shoe Repair Shop, a Woodwork Shop and a Loom Shop and a Cloakroom suite consisting of toilets, bathroom and Cloakroom.

In addition there is a temporary wooden hut which houses a small concrete brick or block making machine. This is to be used initially to make concrete blocks with which to build an outhouse along the rear garden wall to house this machine and others to act as garage, potting sheds and greenhouse.

The Female wing consists of four general workrooms, a Laundry Room and a Domestic Science Room, together with a Cloakroom suite.

The Domestic Science Room is divided into four areas each equipped as a domestic kitchen with sink, worktop and cooker. Two electric, one gas, and one solid fuel cookers have been provided.

The Laundry has been similarly divided using various types of washing machine.

In addition there is a Medical Room, Staff Room, and large Store Rooms for both materials and finished goods.

The Assembly and Dining Hall, Entrance Foyer and Supervisors Office are underfloor heated and the remainder centrally heated from gas fired boilers. There is a separate hot water system also heated by gas. The services are distributed throughout the building in accessible ducts formed in the corridor ceiling.

Externally, adequate vehicle access and car parking facilities have been provided, together with large areas both hard surfaces and grass, for outdoor activities.

The Cost

The contract price for the erection of this Centre was £87,774.

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

Administration—The Committee

The Mental Health Service of the City is administered by the Mental Health Sub-Committee of the Health Committee. This Sub-Committee consists of ten elected members of the Council and meets monthly to consider the organisation and the development of the service, reports on cases, the running of the Junior Occupation Centre, the Adult Training Centre and other business. No functions are delegated to Voluntary Associations.

Staff

The Medical Officer of Health controls and directs the Mental Health Services and much of the day to day administration is carried out by the Deputy Medical Officer of Health.

At the end of the year the following social workers were employed:—

- 1 Senior Mental Health Officer.
- 2 Psychiatric Social Workers (part-time).
- 3 Mental Welfare Officers (female)
- 4 Mental Welfare Officers (male)
- 2 Assistant Mental Welfare Officers (male)

Out of the, now almost traditional, roles of caring for subnormals in the community and admitting the mentally ill to hospital this team has now enlarged its function providing an after-care service for the mentally ill, staffing out-patient clinics with the consultant psychiatrist, and staffing our own follow-up clinics at Richmond Terrace, Shelton.

The work of the Psychiatric Social Worker in the Maternity and Child Welfare Service has been under way for six years and the value of this service has been noted in previous reports. During the past year one female Mental Welfare Officer has helped in this work.

Junior Occupation Centre—1 Supervisor, 8 Assistant Teachers of the Mentally Handicapped.

Adult Training Centre—1 Supervisor (male), 1 Senior Instructor, 3 female and 4 male instructors.

1 Home Teacher.

Training of Staff

1 female instructor was seconded to the N.A.M.H. course of training for instructors at Adult Training Centres. 1 female instructor was seconded to the N.A.M.H. course of training for instructors at Junior Occupational Centres. 2 assistant mental welfare officers were seconded to a course of training leading to the National Certificate in Social Work.

Co-ordination with other Bodies

Co-operation is maintained with the Regional Hospital Board and Local Hospital Management Committee, and with the Local Medical Committee. There is no joint use of medical staff between the Local Authority and Hospital Management Committee, but discussions take place between the relevant officers to ensure co-ordination of present and future Local Authority Schemes for the development of the Mental Health Services.

There is a close working relationship between the medical staff of Stallington Hall Hospital, St. Edward's Hospital and the Psychiatric Unit at the City General Hospital and the Local Authority Social Workers, both through working together at out-patient clinics and visiting patients in hospital.

Throughout the year liaison with other social agencies was increased. In particular the National Assistance Board have referred many cases for help. As these cases usually have a long history of instability and look as though they may remain unemployable they are a challenge to our society. Work with each case of this nature is demanding, time consuming, but each is capable of gaining something from the relationship and the family may be saved from years of misery and financial hardship by this effort expended.

Similarly close liaison is kept with the Disablement Resettlement Officer of the Ministry of Labour. In particular the D.R.O's have been helpful in placing a number of our subnormals. The D.R.O's will seek advice from the Service about clients so that the best placement may be found for him.

Where it is found that a Social Worker from another social agency is involved with a family referred to the Mental Health Service there will be immediate discussion to avoid overlap of function and waste of precious time and scarce skills.

Psychiatric Centre

This clinic continues in operation and during the year 808 new patients were seen at 94 sessions. Dr. Crowley, Medical Superintendent, Stallington Hall Hospital used it regularly on a sessional basis throughout the year.

The value to the mentally ill patient is that he continues to see the doctor who treated him in hospital, but in a community setting and a social worker is present to help him resettle in the community.

Dr. Crowley's help with problems relating to subnormal patients is invaluable. In addition to his advice and consulting, he is able to give added support to parents whose children await admission to Stallington Hall Hospital.

Psychiatric Social Club

This club is staffed by Mental Welfare Officers. It is of immense value to the patient in that he is allowed to participate in social activities in a friendly and understanding atmosphere, knowing that the social worker is near at hand should his help be required. Usually patients will gradually cease to attend as they become well enough to take up interests in a normal setting, but there are a few who, once they have joined, feel happy and secure in the environment and their weekly outing to the Social Club is their only social contact to which they look forward most eagerly.

Care and After-Care Service

Only a few years ago the patients who were referred to Local Authority social workers tended to be chronic psychiatric cases where very little could be done but watch a deteriorating situation and eventually re-admit the patient to hospital. To-day the picture is quite different. While there are chronic patients to be helped, the social workers have greater skills to offer and continue to acquire new knowledge on how to help these patients. On the other hand there are fewer patients becoming chronic and the discharge rate from hospitals increases. There is a realisation, for instance, that behind many an attempted suicide lies a social problem susceptible to case-work skills.

There is a greater awareness of the mental health content in many problems presented by adolescents. As a result the nature of the work undertaken by the social workers has widened and calls for greater skills. Generally the demands made upon the service have increased.

Out-Patient Clinics

The Psychiatric Social workers and Mental Welfare Officers continue to attend these clinics to take social histories and help clients and their relatives with their problems. A large percentage of all follow-up work in the Service arises from these clinics; thus again showing a gradual awareness of the public for help with mental health problems. There are nine out-patient clinics each week.

Subnormality

Although the Mental Health Act 1959 repealed the provisions of Statutory Supervision or subnormals the Local Authority continues to provide a service of a very high standard for caring for subnormals in the community.

The Local Education Authority continues to notify those children deemed "unsuitable for education at school" and most subsequently attend the Junior Occupation Centre. School leavers thought to be in need of care or guidance on leaving school continue to be referred, but the formality of making a statutory report is no longer necessary. As in the past the Mental Welfare Officer gives support to both the subnormal person and his family, helping to find work where possible or simply teaching the subnormal person how to use the social services when in need.

We are fortunate in being able to place most of the higher grade subnormals in employment. When a person falls out of work the Adult Training Centre provides a useful service in keeping the individual in the community, yet offering some form of training and occupation until such time as he can again be assimilated into open industry.

Guardianship

It has not been found necessary to use the provision of Guardianship under the Mental Health Act.

Hostel

The hostel was used to capacity towards the end of the year. It is a service for which the demand is never constant and experience has shown that several emergency beds are necessary. This is particularly more noticeable due to the working of the Mental Health Act. It has become increasingly difficult to obtain beds in Stallington Hall Hospital and patients are now discharged in their early twenties thereby occasionally presenting problems which must be dealt with in the community.

MENTAL ILLNESS

Admissions to Psychiatric hospitals arranged by Mental Welfare Officers showing a comparison between 1959 and 1962. 1959 was the last full year of the provision of the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts 1890 – 1930, now replaced by the Mental Health Act 1959.

	1959	1962
Compulsory admissions	314	289
Informal	199	313
Patients having overstayed leave and admitted to hospital	7	—
Enquiries made by Mental Welfare Officers where no immediate action was deemed necessary	181	—

Care and After-Care Service

Visits to patients homes	1,883
Clinical interviews	1,752
Subnormals—home visits	1,389

**ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE PSYCHIATRIC SOCIAL WORKER IN THE
MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE DEPARTMENT
FOR THE YEAR 1962**

During the year 55 cases were referred and 25 were carried over from the previous year.

Of the 55 cases referred—

23 had puerperal depression

10 were toddlers behaviour problems

17 had marital and social problems and included 6 attempted suicides

5 had ante-natal fears and anxieties

55

Of the 55—

11 were referred from the Norton, Chell Heath, Burslem, Tunstall, Fegg Hayes area

9 from Hanley

12 from Abbey Hulton, Bucknall and Bentilee

12 from Stoke and Fenton

6 from Shelton

5 from Longton and Meir

55

During the year the Psychiatric Social Worker made 261 home visits, attended 219 maternity and child welfare clinics and visited 89 other agencies.

Two students from Keele University spent six months and three months respectively in this Department with the Psychiatric Social Worker, and in the summer Edinburgh University sent one child care and one psychiatric social work student for their eight weeks' practical work.

Since June the Psychiatric Social Worker, for domestic reasons, began to work a three day week instead of the previous five. Accordingly figures for visits, etc., dropped in the second half of the year.

The Psychiatric Social Worker was extremely relieved and pleased when towards the end of 1962 a well qualified social worker was appointed who was going to help in the Maternity and Child Welfare Department. The need for more people to do this work is great as psychiatric case work is so time consuming and the caseload does not seem to get any lighter.

Analysis of Work

Of the 25 cases carried over from last year, 7 are still being seen, 8 cleared up completely, 10 are seen very occasionally, but they often contact the Department in times of crisis.

Of the 55 cases referred during the year, 23 had puerperal depression. Of these 23, 11 recovered completely, 7 are still being seen regularly and the other 5 suffer from frequent periodic depression.

Of the 10 toddlers referred for behaviour difficulties, only 2 are still being seen. Both these children live under very unsettling conditions and have anxious and unstable parents.

Of the 5 referred with ante-natal anxieties, only 1 carried her problem over into the puerperium. The problems of the others cleared up with the arrival of healthy babies. Nevertheless they needed a great deal of reassurance in the ante-natal period.

It is difficult to assess the progress, if any, made by the other 17 who were referred for a combination of reasons; suicidal attempts, marital problems, mental illness, and so on. The majority of these families have to be seen very regularly. They are the ones who need most help, but they are very often the ones who find it difficult to unburden themselves to form any sort of relationship and who, because of their personality difficulties, perpetually create new problems. They are people who are not easy to live with, who are often unreliable and over-demanding. They seem to exist on the emotional level of an under-five. Seeing these people throughout the year, one cannot help hoping that the work with the under-fives will prove to be really preventive and that in helping the parents to understand their young children's difficulties, one has perhaps done *something* towards the well being of the next generation.

Junior Occupation Centre

This Centre takes mental defective children from the age of five up to about sixteen years.

The children are classified as far as possible according to their ability and there has been a considerable improvement in the scope and type of training provided and work done. At the end of 1962 there were 96 children on the register.

The children are brought to the Centre by special bus and receive their mid-day meal and mid-morning milk at the Centre. The children attend from 9-30 a.m. to 3-30 p.m. They receive daily training in handwork, physical training, speech therapy, sense training, domestic work, clean habits, etc. Gardening is done by the older boys, and the older girls have a cookery class.

At an annual Open Day, a display of work done by the children including weaving, knitting, tapestry, stool-seating, candlewick, embroidery and rugs, etc., was very successful. The opportunity was given to parents and others interested to see the children at their ordinary daily tasks, and various displays and percussion band performances were given.

The annual Summer Outing again took the form of a very enjoyable visit to Rhyl. It took place in May and was attended by the children, staff, parents and several committee members.

27 children were sent to the Rhyl Holiday Home run by the National Association of Mental Health for a holiday of one week's duration. Few of them would have had a holiday by any other means. They were accompanied and supervised by three members of the Centre Staff. They all had a very enjoyable holiday.

The annual Harvest Festival Service was held at the Centre during October, and was conducted by the Revd. C. R. Ollier, Vicar of Fenton Parish Church. The children helped to decorate the room in which the service was held, and as usual sang suitable hymns. The gifts were afterwards sent to a local home for the aged.

The Christmas party was held on 8th December at the Junior Training Centre with the children on Home Teaching also attending. Father Christmas again paid visits, and each child received a gift off the Christmas tree. Two short plays were arranged by the children and staff.

Home Teaching

One Home Teacher for mental defectives is employed. Her work continues to be very valuable and has proved very helpful, particularly in view of the waiting list for patients to be admitted to the occupation centre. 23 patients received instruction, chiefly in handicrafts, in their homes. This tuition is individual, since grouping has not been possible because of the distance between cases, and for other reasons. Each pupil is seen about once in ten days.

Parent Teachers Association

This Association, formed in 1952, has held monthly meetings which have been well attended. The enthusiasm shown by the members at the start has been well maintained, and I am sure that the Association has been of considerable benefit to the children, their parents and our staff. Summer outings and Christmas parties were also arranged and paid for by the Association.

Adult Training Centre

The trainees and staff have settled in the new Centre which was taken over in December 1961. They found a great improvement in the light and airy rooms and the very pleasant surroundings.

The average number of trainees on the nominal roll for the period under review was 158, consisting of 65 females and 93 males. Average attendance was 79%.

All trainees attending are above the age of 16. They receive a minimum of 5/- per week rising to £1 maximum per week. This pocket money allowance is a form of incentive and is awarded according to progress made by the trainee. A free lunch is provided each day and they

are transported to and from the Centre to points convenient to their homes. They work a five day week from Monday to Friday, commencing work at 9-0 a.m. and finishing at 4-30 p.m. They also receive four weeks annual holidays with pay.

A comprehensive form of training is given to the trainees, it includes social and habit training together with the teaching of various crafts and skills with the aim at the maximum development of the trainee's potentialities and capabilities. The males are taught boot and shoe repairing, woodwork, basketry, leatherwork, rug making, printing and link mat making. The females do dressmaking, embroidery, knitting, bead work, jewelry, cookery and laundrycraft. Both the males and the females do a considerable amount of outwork for the Post Office and Remploy. One fact worthy of mention is that all the finished articles are of such a high standard that there is no difficulty in selling them to the general public. At these premises it has been possible to introduce new activities such as gardening, concrete block making, pottery decoration and firing by electric kilns.

A considerable amount of work has been done for various Corporation departments. This includes seed boxes for the Parks and Cemeteries; printing vaccination cards for the Health Department; making furniture for the Nurseries; repairing an average of 30 pairs of boots and shoes for the City Fire Brigade, Westcliffe and Penkhull Homes weekly; and the repair of numerous items of furniture for the Health Department.

Two parties of female trainees went for one week's holiday to Rhyl. They were accommodated in the Y.W.C.A. hostel. Two parties of male trainees were also sent to Scarborough Y.M.C.A. for a week's holiday.

On Tuesday, 22nd May, all the trainees and staff together with many parents went to Rhyl for the annual outing. The occasion was favoured by very sunny weather and everyone had a most enjoyable time.

The Centre's Harvest Festival Service was celebrated in the Assembly Hall at the Centre on the 27th September. It was conducted by the Rev. J. E. Powell. The Prayers and Lesson were read by three trainees. The Service was attended by a considerable number of parents and friends.

AMBULANCE SERVICE

The work of the Service continues to increase. During the current year 110,520 patients were moved as compared with 99,220 last year, an increase of 11,300. The mileage covered by Service vehicles was 468,353, which is 13,468 miles above last year's total when 454,885 miles were covered.

Although there has been no increase in the number of staff to deal with the additional demands made on the Service, and the number of vehicles remains the same as at the end of last year, it is expected the extra staff will be engaged early next year and that extra vehicles will also be obtained.

Staff

At the end of the year there were 69 staff, viz.:—

- 1 Ambulance Officer
- 1 Deputy Ambulance Officer
- 1 Control Officer (Operational)
- 1 Assistant Control Officer (Operational)
- 1 Assistant Control Officer (Administrative)
- 1 Shorthand Typist
- 1 Clerk/Telephonist
- 1 Junior Clerk
- 3 Section Leaders
- 3 Deputy Section Leaders
- 51 Male Driver/Attendants
- 3 Female Driver/Attendants
- 1 Labourer

Vehicles

Three new ambulances were purchased during the year, two of which were Bedford dual purpose ambulances and the other a Dennis ambulance. All three ambulances were to replace vehicles regarded as of no further use to the Service.

The vehicular strength at the end of the year was 26, viz.:—

- 4 Daimler Ambulances
- 5 Dennis Ambulances
- 4 Bedford Ambulances
- 11 Bedford Dual Purpose Ambulances
- 1 Humber Hawk Car
- 1 Austin Car (Taxi type)

Long Distance Travel

Arrangements were made for 113 patients to be conveyed by rail on long distance journeys. This number is 18 less than last year when the total was 131.

Training

The operational staff continue to retain their efficiency in first aid by passing an annual re-examination.

The Service was represented at the 10th Annual Regional Competition of the National Association of Ambulance Officers when a team (two members) competed. The Competition was held at Coventry on Sunday, 8th July.

The Service (Works) Division of the St. John Ambulance Brigade entered a team (four members) in the Stoke and District Corps Competition, which was held at Cauldon Road Schools, Shelton on Sunday 3rd March, and teams also competed in National Open Competitions in First Aid which took place outside Stoke-on-Trent.

Inspection of Personnel and Vehicles

On Thursday, 3rd July, the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress (Coun. and Mrs. T. W. B. Beddow) visited the Ambulance Station, when they inspected personnel and vehicles. The Lord Mayor also presented the "Barker" cup to the team (two members) who were successful in gaining first place in the inter-service team competition, and distributed "Safe Driving" awards to members of the staff.

Communication System

A direct telephone circuit with the Police Headquarters, Hanley, was brought into use in March. The Service now has, in addition to the main line telephones, direct lines with the North Staffs. Royal Infirmary, the City General Hospital, the Local Public Health Department, and also the Police.

All vehicles are equipped with radio receiving/transmitting sets.

Analgesia Outfits

1,194 requests were received from local midwives for gas and air (analgesia) outfits, as compared with 1,292 last year. 12 gas and air outfits are stored and maintained at the Ambulance Station and are available for midwives upon request.

An electrically heated portable oxygenaire incubator, available for midwives when transferring premature babies to hospital, was sent out and used on 103 occasions during the year.

Midwives Night Duty Rota (6 p.m. to 7 a.m.). A local midwives night duty rota was introduced as from the 6th May. All requests for the services of midwives at night time are now made through the Ambulance Service. On the receipt of such requests the midwives on duty, as shown on the rota, are contacted by telephone and details as to where her services are needed are passed on to her.

During the period 6th May to the end of the year 1,051 calls were dealt with by the Ambulance Service Control Staff during the hours of 6 p.m. to 7 a.m.

Civil Defence—(Ambulance and First Aid Section)

Two officers have attended the Home Office Training School, Falfield, during the year, and at the conclusion of the Training Course were successful in passing the Instructors' Re-qualifying examination.

Summary of Figures for 1962:—

Number of patients carried:—

Monthly totals:—

January	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,217
February	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,532
March	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,552
April	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,535
May	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,985
June	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,777
July	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,054
August	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,610
September	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,920
October	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,181
November	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,758
December	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,399
TOTAL								110,520

Types of Cases:—

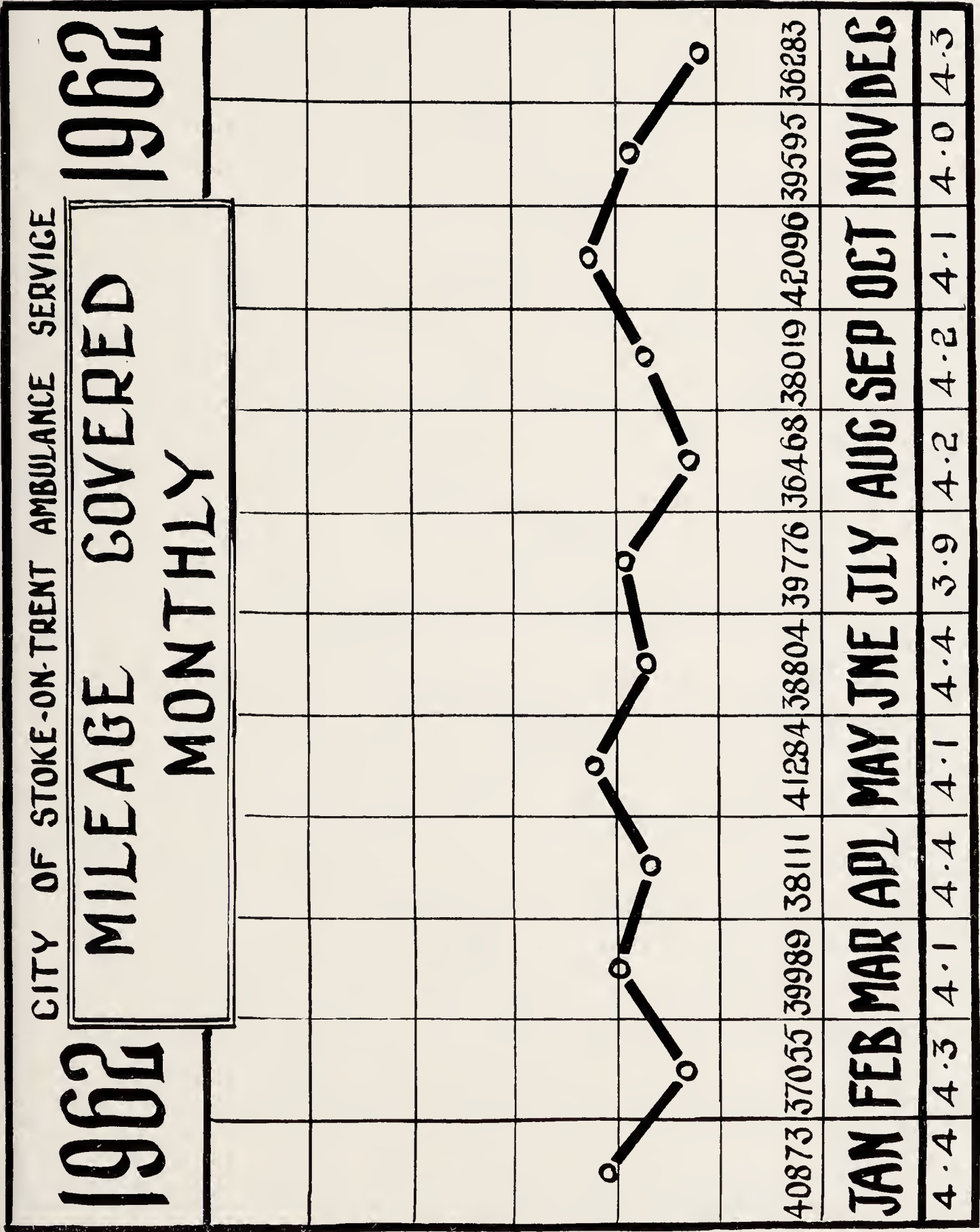
Street Accidents	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,112
Street Illnesses	..	..	..	..	..	..	353
Works Accidents	..	..	..	..	..	..	320
Works Illnesses	..	..	..	..	..	..	119
Home Accidents	..	..	..	..	..	..	655
Other Emergency and Urgent Cases	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,111
Other Cases Carried	..	..	..	..	..	..	98,850
TOTAL							110,520

Mileage covered (Monthly totals):—

January	..	..	..	..	..	..	40,873
February	..	..	..	..	..	..	37,055
March	..	..	..	..	..	..	39,989
April	..	..	..	..	..	..	38,111
May	..	..	..	..	..	..	41,284
June	..	..	..	..	..	..	38,804
July	..	..	..	..	..	..	39,776
August	..	..	..	..	..	..	36,468
September	..	..	..	..	..	..	38,019
October	..	..	..	..	..	..	42,096
November	..	..	..	..	..	..	39,595
December	..	..	..	..	..	..	36,283
TOTAL							468,353

Yearly Totals

			<i>Patients</i>	<i>Mileage</i>	<i>Average Miles per Patient</i>
5th July to 31st Dec.					
1948	..	..	9,287	83,972	9·0
1949	..	..	33,993	275,465	8·1
1950	..	..	46,841	308,111	6·5
1951	..	..	57,524	342,709	5·9
1952	..	..	63,798	360,082	5·6
1953	..	..	72,897	379,725	5·2
1954	..	..	78,203	389,972	4·9
1955	..	..	77,767	398,014	5·1
1956	..	..	78,001	394,631	5·0
1957	..	..	73,522	378,278	5·2
1958	..	..	79,006	401,980	5·0
1959	..	..	82,791	416,628	5·0
1960	..	..	93,789	437,798	4·7
1961	..	..	99,220	454,885	4·6
1962	..	..	110,520	468,353	4·3
			1,057,159	5,490,603	5·19



1962

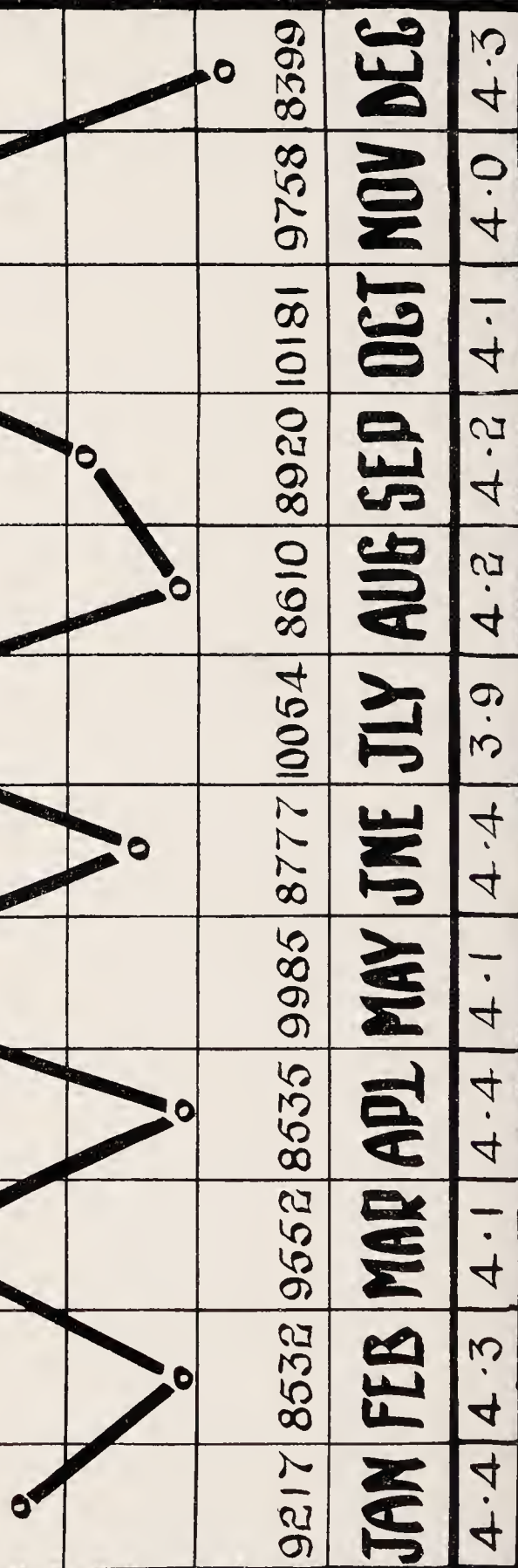
1962

CITY OF STOKE-ON-TRENT AMBULANCE SERVICE

PATIENTS CARRIED
MONTHLY

10500
10000
9500
9000
8500
8000

10500
10000
9500
9000
8500
8000



AV. MILES
PER PATIENT.

PART 4

NURSING HOMES

CREMATORIUM

PUBLIC MORTUARY

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS, 1948 AND 1951

NURSING HOMES

Staffordshire Nurses Institution, Stamer House Convalescent and Rest Home, Oxford Street, Penkhull, Stoke-on-Trent is registered under Section 187 of the Public Health Act 1936 as a Nursing Home to accommodate twenty-four persons. Regular inspections of this Nursing Home are carried out by the officers concerned.

CREMATION

The Stoke-on-Trent Crematorium is under the management of the City Council and is situated in the grounds of the Carmountside Cemetery on the main Stoke-on-Trent to Leek Road.

During 1962, 2,126 cremations were carried out, as compared with 2,010 in 1961. During the same period, 2,132 interments took place in the City Cemeteries as compared with 2,212 in 1961.

PUBLIC MORTUARY

The only Public Mortuary in use is situated at Hinde Street, Hanley. During 1962, 350 bodies were received at the Mortuary and 336 Post Mortems carried out.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS, 1948 AND 1951

No proceedings were taken under Section 47 of these Acts during the year.

PART 5

ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE SERVICES

WATER SUPPLY

RAINFALL



Houses of a type likely to be turned into houses for multiple occupation.



Indiscriminate use of a clearance site as an illegal caravan site.



By courtesy of Malcolm Jennings, Etruria.

Modern licensed premises.

ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE SERVICES OF THE CITY

Chief Public Health Inspector's Report on:—

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955
STOKE-ON-TRENT CORPORATION
ACTS, 1923, 1928, 1935
SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACTS,
1933—1958
HOUSING ACTS, 1957—1961
SHOPS ACT, 1950
HOUSING REPAIRS AND RENTS
ACT, 1954
RENT RESTRICTIONS ACTS,
1920—1939
MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT
RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING
MATERIALS ACT, 1951
PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951
SLAUGHTERHOUSES ACTS,
1954—1958

FERTILIZERS AND FEEDING STUFFS
ACT, 1926
FACTORIES ACTS, 1961
PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936—1961
PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS
ACT, 1949
DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT, 1950
AGRICULTURE (SAFETY, HEALTH
AND WELFARE) PROVISIONS
ACT, 1956
CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956
NOISE ABATEMENT ACT, 1960
CARAVANS, SITES AND CONTROL OF
DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1960
LANDLORD AND TENANT ACT, 1962
LICENSING ACT, 1961

General Comments.

1962 saw reasonably good progress maintained in all sections of the environmental health services for which the Chief Public Health Inspector is responsible to the Medical Officer of Health. Work has continued to increase with the flow of new legislation and regulations concerning public health. The wide scope of the work relating to Public Health can be seen by perusing the lists of Acts at the head of this section of the report.

Food premises in the area continue to improve, though the rapid improvements, which were effected when the first Food Hygiene Regulations were introduced, have naturally slowed down.

The present trend in the retail shop is towards diversification. This is best exemplified in the supermarket, but in the attempt to provide a wider range of commodities some shop-keepers are going from the sublime to the ridiculous. It is without question a convenience to be able to purchase solid fuel in small quantities in paper bags but it is contended that the proper source of supply should be the hardware shop and not the grocers. For many years the grocer has been discouraged from being also the agent for the laundry, library, dry cleaner and boot repairer, and it is to be deprecated that he should be induced to stock fuel as a commodity. This bulky item which takes up valuable storage space, is inevitably dirty on the outside of the bag, and this contamination is only too easily transferred to the food stuffs which, legitimately, he may be selling. It might be that in future revisions of Food Hygiene legislation the sale of such unsuitable goods from food shops will be prohibited.

The inspection of food premises under the Food Hygiene Regulations continues to occupy a considerable portion of the time of the public health

inspectors. Standards are continually rising even if the rate of progress is small. Again one has to report that the number of street corner shops is continuing to decline and the number of self service stores and supermarkets is increasing. As the clearance of the traditional areas of terrace type housing continues it seems inevitable that the small family grocer will continue to disappear, although from the economic point of view many have been much strengthened by the growth of wholesale trading groups. The activities of these groups have much to commend them, for, in their attempts to secure the position of the independent food trader, they are making available to him expert services not previously available. At least one of these groups takes great pains to run courses for its members. The subject matter of the course is, naturally, mainly directed towards display, merchandising and storage, but it was with pleasure that we were able to respond to the invitation to lecture to one course on food hygiene as it affects the retail food trader. Good practice in display, and storage is, of course, part of food hygiene and these activities are, thus, much to be encouraged and it will not be surprising if before long the retail trader is availing himself of the courses, referred to elsewhere, in food hygiene. The impact of the supermarket in this field is having the effect of making food traders increasingly conscious of the "selling value" of good hygiene.

Another important and unquestionably far reaching development of the work of the public health inspector during the past year, has been the adoption by the Licensing Justices of the services of the public health department as advisory experts in food hygiene in licensed premises and places of public entertainment. Every new project within the ambit of the Licensing Acts is now submitted to this department for comment prior to the Licensing Sessions. Inevitably this new departure has been accompanied by teething troubles, but valuable contacts with the trade are being established and it is expected that these will be marked by the avoidance of past errors and an increasingly high standard of premises. A senior member of the staff now appears, together with the police and fire authorities, at every Licensing Session to voice objections to proposed schemes and to give guidance where necessary. It is possible to record even at this stage that a very high degree of co-operation from the licensed trade has been experienced, and, when the proper channels of consultation have been established it is anticipated that the trade and the department will be working in close co-operation to secure better premises, and hence, higher standards of food hygiene and sanitation. (*See plate on page 121*).

The number of vehicles being used for the sale of foodstuffs is apparently still increasing. Many of these vehicles are of a good type but some have been adapted unsatisfactorily. The Food Hygiene Regulations still afford an inadequate control over such mobile food stalls, and there is a real need for powers to register both the vehicles and the premises from which they are working. In many instances the vehicle is based in one local authority area and works in others, and this makes control and the attainment of a good standard very difficult. It is hoped that when the Food Hygiene Regulations are next revised this matter will receive the attention which is now seriously overdue.

Reference has been made previously to the reversion to the sale of open food-stuffs from hand trollies. At one time this was a means of distributing ice cream, but after falling into disuse the practice has returned. More alarming, however, has been the increase in the number of such types of vehicles used for the preparation and sale of open food. Most of these vehicles are inadequately protected against the weather and it is difficult to see how the food-stuffs being sold can be properly protected from the risk of contamination from dust, flies and the customer. Complaints have been received concerning the smells which arise from these trollies and there is some evidence to suggest that their use is not conducive to the reduction of street litter.

During 1962 there was a marked increase in the number of soft freeze ice cream machines in use on vehicles within the City. There can be little question that this type of ice cream has found great favour with the consumers, most of whom praise its palatability and contrast it favourably with the now traditional harder frozen commodity. With the refinements in processing and packaging, the pre-packed carton or brick of ice cream has arrived at the stage when it can be regarded as being a safe commodity, but a number of aspects of the new soft freeze machines leads one to question whether the same may always be said for the commodity they produce. The cleansing and sterilising of all these machines must be done at least in part in situ, and vans based in the City are required to work from registered premises having adequate sterilising facilities for the moveable parts. The cleansing and sterilisation of the machines depends in the last resort upon the skill, intelligence and integrity of the operator, but the business is now so competitive that drivers must be away from their base for as long as possible, and it is felt that the opportunity for sterilisation to be missed or skimped, is much too great. The dispensing nozzle is a most vulnerable point in the apparatus, and could be the focal point of serious contamination. The remnants of ice cream adhering to this nozzle may be readily contaminated by flies and air borne dust. It is understood that some of the major firms in the trade are seriously concerned about these latest developments in the sale of ice cream.

It is pleasing to note that a significant section of the trade has not allowed the hygienic shortcomings of the soft freeze machines to pass unnoticed because of the possible financial advantage.

The work of slum clearance has made good progress during the year. 30 public and private inquiries were held during 1962 and 43 clearance areas were submitted to the Minister for confirmation.

Derelict houses are always a source of attraction to children especially during holiday time, and the Department has been very busy supervising the securing of such houses before demolition, so as to prevent accidents. Although a number of derelict houses have become dangerous, no accidents have occurred, due to a large extent to the co-operation of the demolition contractors who are always willing to act quickly under our instructions.

The Housing Act, 1961, gave local authorities much wider powers to deal with Houses in Multiple Occupation than they previously possessed. The numbers of houses likely to be affected in the City is not yet known accurately, but a preliminary survey indicates that there are likely to be more than 650 – 700 houses with three or more families resident. (*See plate on page 120*).

A house in multiple occupation is simply a house occupied by more than one family unit. Such multiple occupation of large houses has become increasingly common in the larger towns during the last few years. The problem we seek to solve is the very human one of securing decent living accommodation for every family, the problem, of course, reflecting the still general shortage of housing.

The Minister has indicated that in two years he will call for a report from local authorities to find the extent of their problems, how they have been tackled, and what changes, if any, are needed in the legislation. Inspections of houses have been started and will proceed as quickly as staffing allows. Each house involves a complex inspection, and, having individual problems, each case will have to be dealt with on its own merits.

The execution of works of improvement often necessitate a reduction in the number of families or individuals occupying a house. In consequence there may be pressure on the local authority's Housing Department to provide houses. Whilst we may have to consider some short term alleviation of the more urgent problems, increased house building will certainly do much to relieve this bottle-neck of shared accommodation.

While caravans and caravan sites have not been unduly prominent during the past year, some difficulties have been experienced. Four sites in the City were entitled to Provisional Licences and of these one, the smallest, went out of existence. The other three, at the end of the year, had still not brought their sites up to the standard which had been outlined in the issued provisional site licence. A constant stream of complaints is received in the Department concerning the use of spare land as sites for individual caravans. The removal of such vans is the responsibility of the City Surveyor, but often before the site has been discovered there has been considerable fouling of the area and, in their uncontrolled condition, these caravans represent a real menace to the health of the public. The occupiers, under pressure, simply move the van to another plot of land, often a cleared site, close to other houses, and remain there until again compelled to move. (*See plate on page 120*).

With the rising standard of living and particularly with the greater prosperity found in young adults, the question of the hygiene of places of public entertainment is very much to the forefront. Many of the places to which young people resort in their leisure hours are either only open or at their busiest in out-of-office-hours and at the weekend. These establishments can be focal points for the dissemination of food poisoning and gastro intestinal disease. The Public Health Act, 1961 has cleared up any uncertainty which existed as to the application of Section 89 to many premises as far as the provision of sanitary accommodation for

patrons is concerned. It is hoped that all such premises will rapidly be brought up to a high standard. All new establishments are being required to provide sanitary accommodation to a suitable scale. It is emphasised that from the point of view of environmental hygiene separate sanitary accommodation should be provided for the staffs of these places.

It will be recalled that in 1960, a serious nuisance existed at the northern end of the City by reason of the evolution of hydrogen sulphide from organic and high sulphate material deposited in a worked-out clay pit. After strenuous efforts by this Department and the owners of the tip this nuisance was brought under control. During the year, a further incident of this type of nuisance occurred, this time in the southern end of the City. In this particular case, the evolution of hydrogen sulphide was much less vigorous, and it is believed that the fact that the prevailing wind could easily scour the water surface resulted in a much less severe nuisance than might otherwise have been felt.

This particular clay pit is privately owned and used by one prominent firm of potters. Unfortunately, new housing development has been permitted right to the edge of the site of the tip, and it is from the residents of these houses that complaints have been received. Tipping has been going on for some seven years and it is believed that a further five years tipping space is still available. The control of nuisances of this nature is extremely difficult, but measures recommended will, it is hoped, result in a cessation of the nuisance. As these marl pits are usually partially flooded, they are not only unsightly but dangerous to life and limb. Infilling is to be pursued both from the point of view of restoring the amenities of a neighbourhood and also the removal of danger. It is imperative that in restoring the land tipping should not be productive of a nuisance.

1962 was the first year in which the Public Health Department worked a five day week. On the whole, this worked rather better than was anticipated. It is necessary for us to provide a Meat Inspection service outside the normal office hours, and this has entailed three Inspectors working each Saturday, and occasionally, during the warmer weather, one Inspector has been required to deal with a small Sunday morning kill at the Public Abattoir. If the Public Health Department is to provide a proper service to the public, then it cannot contract out of its obligations for two days in the week any more than could, say, the police. It is felt that increasingly more and more duties will have to be performed outside the recognised office hours. In order to cope with possible emergencies, the three Divisional Public Health Inspectors were provided with telephones. The Public Health Inspectors' section of the Department now has five senior members of its staff available at all hours to deal with emergencies.

During the year the staffing level continued to be unsatisfactory. Two members of the students' staff qualified and were appointed as Assistant Public Health Inspectors and we were also fortunate to recruit two other newly qualified Inspectors who were unable to obtain posts with their training authorities. These gains were more than offset by the loss

of four Inspectors with longer periods of service and experience, which still left a net deficiency of nine Inspectors. With such a shortage of staff it is impossible to carry out the functions of the Department as we should like. Two student Public Health Inspectors passed the new Intermediate Examination of the Public Health Inspectors' Education Board, three Inspectors were successful in passing the examination for the Diploma for Inspectors of Meat and Other Foods and two Inspectors were successful in passing the Smoke Inspectors Diploma. At the end of the year one student Inspector left after completing two years of training.

In the latter portion of the year, the North Staffordshire College of Technology organised, through their Catering Department, a course in Food Hygiene designed to train members of the catering trade for the certificates in food hygiene offered by the Royal Society of Health and Royal Institute of Public Health and Hygiene. This course is staffed by members of the Public Health Department and should meet a long-felt need. The initial response to the course was, however, most disappointing except as far as the full-time catering students at the college were concerned. Second and third year students for this course attended the series of lectures to supplement their training in food hygiene. It is hoped that, in spite of the inauspicious beginning of this course, it will rapidly establish itself and that it will be possible to run a course in each of the Autumn and Winter terms. Since the original scheme was devised by the Royal Society of Health, the syllabus has been reframed so as to permit candidates to be examined generally in food hygiene, or to sit for a slightly different examination aimed at demonstrating specialised knowledge in one or other fields of the catering and food industries.

As in previous years the health education activities of the public health inspectors section has included the preparation of displays and giving talks and lectures to various groups within the City. We should still like to be of service to many other organisations as these visits enable us to talk to many members of the public in a helpful way and to reach them in a manner which is often not possible by any other method.

During the year, 6,020 nuisances were dealt with as compared with 6,652 in 1961 and 17,572 inspections, revisits, etc., were made.

INSPECTIONS						1961	1962
Infectious Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	396	328
Overcrowding (special enquiries)	..	..	..	..	..	28	25
Drainage	..	..	..	..	..	941	957
Structural Defects	..	..	..	..	..	1,138	1,099
Other Nuisances	..	..	..	..	..	551	823
Total number of houses inspected						3,054	3,232

Total number of houses in which defects were found						2,358	2,721
Total number of defects found						6,652	6,020

REVISITS AND SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS

In respect of nuisances	..	..	..	..	..	6,950	7,414
In respect of Infectious Disease	..	..	..	..	..	841	1,681
In respect of other causes	..	..	..	..	..	2,025	3,653
Appointments kept	..	..	..	..	..	1,434	1,592

COMPLAINTS

During the year, 2,914 complaints were received, of which 464 were unfounded.

497 complaints relating to dangerous structures, street paving, gas and water leakages, and other matters were referred to the Departments concerned.

Table of Sanitary Defects

					1961		1962	
<i>Nuisances</i>					<i>Found</i>	<i>Abated</i>	<i>Found</i>	<i>Abated</i>
Water Supply, want of	..	..	..	..	93	121	85	92
Dampness	..	..	..	..	845	985	579	482
Dilapidations	..	..	..	..	490	727	425	382
Brickwork/Pointing Defective	..	..	..	..	347	611	336	349
Roofs Defective	..	..	..	..	480	602	326	362
Plaster Defective	..	..	..	..	788	1,117	649	572
Floors Defective	..	..	..	..	346	476	219	254
Windows Fixed and Defective	..	..	..	..	888	1,441	717	808
Yard etc., Defective paving, Unpaved	..	..	..	..	118	175	97	87
Dirty/Verminous Houses etc.	..	..	..	..	14	5	41	16
Accumulations, Animals so kept	..	..	..	..	76	48	115	76
Drainage—defective, insufficient, stopped	..	..	..	..	942	817	936	771
Defective sanitary accommodation and fittings	..	..	..	..	501	712	924	861
Eaves, spouts, R.W.P'S, Defective etc.	..	..	..	..	680	1,034	543	596
Other Nuisances	..	..	..	..	44	4	28	8
TOTALS					6,652	8,875	6,020	5,716

INSPECTION OF DRAINAGE WORK					1961	1962
New Drains and Repairs	..	..	..	..	11	28
Conversions, etc.	..	..	..	..	575	1,211
Other Visits in Connection with Drainage Work	..				1,386	1,451
Re-visits to Drainage Work	..	..	..		762	808

NUMBER OF DRAIN TESTS MADE

		<i>Negative</i>	<i>Positive</i>
1961	..	300	110
1962	..	333	67

Other Special Inspections

					1961	1962
<i>Purpose</i>					<i>Number of Inspections</i>	<i>Number of Inspections</i>
Common Lodging House	..	..	..		5	9
Houses let in lodgings	..	..	..		2	2
Dealers in Rags	..	..	..	..	6	4
Theatres, cinemas etc.	..	..	..	..	33	17
Public conveniences	..	..	..	..	1	—
Public Halls and baths	..	..	..	..	—	1
Marl pits, pit shafts, tips, quarries	..	..	..	..	13	55
Hairdressers	..	..	..	..	35	88
Pet shops	..	..	..	..	33	14
Stables, pigs and poultry	..	..	..	..	101	33
Farms—Agricultural Welfare Act	..	..	..	..	75	—
Fair grounds	..	..	..	..	2	12
Animal Food shops	..	..	..	..	2	1
Waste food boiling plants	..	..	..	..	17	15
Caravan sites	..	..	..	..	22	22
Street Census	..	..	..	..	33	2
TOTALS					380	275

Statutory Notices and Legal Proceedings

In addition to preliminary notices, 1,610 Statutory Notices were served under the Public Health Act, 1936, the Stoke-on-Trent Corporation Act, 1928, the Factory Act, 1937 and the Shops Act, 1950.

Proceedings under the Public Health Act, 1936 were instituted in 28 cases during the year and work was referred to the City Works Department in default of statutory notices as follows:—

Section 39	..	40 cases
Section 40	..	1 case
Section 45	..	26 cases
Section 56	..	1 case
Section 93	..	7 cases

Table of Statutory Notices Served

						<i>Notices Served</i>	
PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936						1961	1962
Section 39	Provision of Drainage, etc.	..	..			459	292
Section 40	Soil Pipe and Vent Shafts	..	..			12	5
Section 44	Insufficient Closet Accommodation	..				2	—
Section 45	Defective Closet Accommodation	..				240	275
Section 47	Conversions	..	..	..	..	46	160
Section 56	Unpaved Yards	..	..	..		23	17
Section 83	..	..	..	..	..	—	1
Section 93	Statutory Nuisances	..	..	..		713	447
Section 138	..	..	..	..	..	3	9
SHOPS ACT, 1950						3	—
STOKE-ON-TRENT ACT, 1928							
Section 32	Stopped and Defective Drains	..				419	395
FACTORIES ACT, 1961							
Section 7	..	..	..	..	..	5	9
TOTAL						1,925	1,610

INSPECTIONS UNDER SHOPS ACT, 1950

The duties carried out by this Department relate only to arrangements for the Health and Comfort of Shop Workers.

				1961		1962	
				<i>Contraventions Found</i>	<i>Abated</i>	<i>Contraventions Found</i>	<i>Abated</i>
Ventilation insufficient	..	..	..	3	10	7	5
Heating	..	..	..	1	—	7	2
Lighting	..	..	..	—	1	1	2
Washing facilities	..	..	..	—	—	4	4
Meals facilities	..	..	..	3	—	8	1
Seats for females	..	..	..	—	2	4	—
Structural defects	..	..	..	4	3	27	2
Structure/Fittings dirty	..	..	..	10	8	9	11
Drainage and wastes defective	..	..	..	3	—	2	1
Overcrowded	..	..	..	—	—	1	—
Floor drainage insufficient	..	..	..	—	—	1	—

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION

Structure/Fittings dirty	}	..	8	1	82	13
Badly lighted						
Badly ventilated						
Structural defects						
Fittings defective						
Not separate for sexes						
TOTALS	32	25	153	41

Number of inspections	..	103	201
Number of re-inspections	..	13	55

Common Lodging Houses

There is one registered Common Lodging House in the City, namely, the Salvation Army Hostel for men at Stoke, which has accommodation for 100 beds.

The premises are conducted in a satisfactory manner; 9 inspections were made during the year. No Contraventions were found.

Waste Water Closets

A scheme for the conversion of Waste Water Closets was approved by the Minister of Health in September, 1950, and loan sanction has already been given to the extent of £70,000.

At the end of 1962, the position was as follows:—

Number of conversions completed during the year	..	126			
Average Cost Per Conversion	..	..	..	£40	2 0
Total number completed	..	..	..	..	3,841
				£	s. d.
Total Cost	..	..	..	143,463	0 0
Cost to Owner	..	..	..	81,352	0 0
Cost to Corporation	..	..	..	62,111	0 0

NOTE:—The figure of £143,463 0 0 includes additional work to which the Corporation does not contribute.

Canal Boat Inspections

During the year, 30 Canal Boats were inspected. The accommodation provided was for 95 persons, being an average of 3·17 persons per boat.

The number in occupation was 50 persons, being 24 males, 15 females, and 11 children, or an average of 1·7 per boat; representing 48% males; 30% females; 22% children.

Of the 11 children found on the Boats, 6 (5 boys and 1 girl) were over five years of age, and therefore, of school age.

The registered accommodation on these 30 boats was as follows:—

- 1 boat to carry two persons.
- 23 boats to carry three persons.
- 6 boats to carry four persons.

In 9 instances, a pair of Canal Boats were worked by one family (in some cases with assistance).

5 notices were served for infringements of Acts and Regulations during the year.

No cases of Infectious Diseases were notified during the year.

No canal boats were registered during the year.

There are at present on the register 20 canal boats known to be working.

**DISINFECTION AND DISINFESTATION
SERVICES**

Disinfection

The number of infectious disease cases disinfected has shown a marked decrease during the year. Increasing use has been made of the staff and vehicles to distribute aids to Care and After Care patients and Welfare Foods and also in connection with the laundry service.

Table showing disinfection following infectious disease, etc.:—

No of Rooms disinfected	..	..	..	..	..	235
No. of Hospital Wards disinfected	..	..	..	..	..	63
No. of Schools disinfected	..	..	..	..	..	23
Total No. of Articles of Clothing, etc. disinfected	..	..	..	..	..	2,425

Insect Pest Control

The section has dealt with many types of insect infestations during the year. Complaints of cockroaches and ants have been numerous. Infestations of bed-bug have shown a marked decrease.

All Corporation Buildings and Hospitals in the City are also covered by this service.

The following table shows the different types of property treated:—

No. of treatments carried out at Private Houses	..	..	..	110
No. of treatments carried out at Council Houses	..	..	..	584
No. of treatments carried out at Business Premises	..	..	..	824

Rodent Control

The work of the Rodent Operators continues to expand as more firms take out contracts for the periodic inspection and treatment of their premises. The use of warfarin against the house-mouse has been increased and has resulted in the quick and complete clearance of many food premises. No resistance to this rodenticide has been encountered.

The following is a summary of the work carried out :—

	1961	1962
No. of visits to premises	16,307	15,050
No. of interviews and appointments	57	42
No. of other inspections	89	86
No. of premises where rat proofing recommended	231	252
No. of premises where rat proofing carried out ..	231	251
Total weight of prebait laid in ozs.	2,941	4,568
Total weight of prebait taken in ozs.	1,181	648
Total weight of poison bait laid in ozs.	83,435	80,676
Total weight of poison bait taken in ozs.	11,791	9,538
Estimated kill (Rats and Mice)	15,440	11,906
No. of Bodies seen (Rats and Mice)	2,874	1,728
No. of Dak Boards laid	1,103	273
Defective Drains found	34	39
Drains repaired	37	43
Drain test made—14 positive, 17 negative		

Sewer Treatment

During the year treatments of sewer manholes were made with Fluoracetamide. A reduction in the number of surface infestations due to defective drains has been noticed and the number of rats in the sewers appears to have been considerably reduced.

1,134 Manholes were treated with Fluoracetamide during the year.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936—OFFENSIVE TRADES

List of Classifications of Registered Trades

Bone Burners	3
Tripe Boilers	9
Gut Scrapers	3
Fat Melters and Extractors	3
Hide and Skin Dealers	2
Rag and Bone Dealers	4
	<hr/> 24 <hr/>

The premises in all cases are maintained in compliance with the provisions of the Bye-laws applicable to each particular trade.

MEASUREMENT OF ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

Three types of instrument are employed. The first is a deposit gauge, which collects particles falling out of the atmosphere and impurities washed down by the rain; the second is a lead peroxide candle, which indicates the amount of sulphur dioxide in the air by the facility with which lead peroxide reacts with sulphur to form lead sulphate; and the third is an instrument which is used to estimate the amount of suspended matter (smoke) and to measure the amount of sulphur dioxide in the air.

The first two types of instruments are maintained at 15 sites in the industrial and densely populated areas of the City, as well as in the more open and purely residential areas. The readings of these instruments are analysed monthly and the results for 1962 are shown in Tables No. 31 and 32. The average monthly readings of solid deposit are lower than those for 1961 in 14 instances and are, with one exception lower than the average over the last five years.

The third type of instrument is stationed in St. Peter's Chambers, Glebe Street, Stoke. A measured volume of air, continually drawn from outside the building, is passed through a filter paper, which retains the suspended matter in the air, forming a "stain", and then through a solution of hydrogen peroxide where the sulphur dioxide in the air is converted to sulphuric acid. This instrument is attended to daily, except for week-ends.

The darkness of the "stain" is an indication of the amount of smoke in the air. This is now evaluated by means of a photo-electric reflectometer.

The measurements taken by this instrument during 1962 are shown in Table No. 29 in "microgrammes per cub. metre" which is the unit now adopted by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research.

Table 29

Readings of Smoke and Sulphur Dioxide by Volumetric Apparatus,
Station:—St. Peter's Chambers, Glebe Street, Stoke.
January—December, 1962

	Readings of Sulphur Dioxide (microgrammes per cubic metre)			Readings of Smoke (microgrammes per cubic metre)		
	Daily Average	Maximum Reading	Minimum Reading	Daily Average	Maximum Reading	Minimum Reading
January ..	414	1,875	126	377	1,410	122
February ..	333	535	178	295	608	131
March ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
April ..	232	375	137	213	308	123
May ..	217	353	109	153	367	51
June ..	152	292	69	123	165	66
July ..	161	285	84	127	223	68
August ..	127	265	68	118	235	44
September	205	438	98	213	374	87
October ..	308	637	142	313	573	126
November ..	448	971	198	386	894	167
December	437	1,329	150	385	1,126	152
Averages ..	276	663	124	246	571	103

Table 30

An Indication of the Smoke Content of the City's Atmosphere
obtained by the use of Dr. Owen's Automatic Filter
between 1925 and 1949 and by the Volumetric Apparatus
between October, 1959 and March, 1963

(Average Daily Readings in Microgrammes per cubic metre)

Year	Summer 1st April to 30th September	Winter 1st October to 31st March (following year)	Year	Summer 1st April to 30th September	Winter 1st October to 31st March (following year)
1925	350	590	1941	350	670
1926	170	580	1942		
1927	280	540	1943		
1928	470	600	1944		
1929	550	730	1945	260	580
1930	390	560	1946		
1931	640	840	1947		
1932	580	770	1948		
1933	610	820	1949	—	290
1934	610	790	1959		
1935	610	810	1960		
1936	510	780	1961		
1937	580	730	1962	190	300
1938	440	660		135	346
				158	338

Table 30 shows how the Smoke Content of the City's atmosphere has reduced over the last 37 years. Due to reduction in the number of coal-fired intermittent pottery bottle ovens in use (from more than 2,000 to 70) and the use of electricity for power purposes, bituminous coal is now mainly used for heating purposes and largely on open fires, which are notorious producers of smoke. The amount of coal consumed and, therefore, the amount of smoke produced, depends on the season and temperatures prevailing. This was apparent in 1962, which was a particularly cold year. The summer was cool and more coal than normal was consumed, resulting in a higher daily average reading than the previous year. This was followed by a winter period which will be remembered as the coldest in living memory. The average daily readings, however, during this period were no higher than those for the previous winter period. One possible reason for this is that the fogs which occurred in December, 1962—a time when the natural ventilation of the atmosphere breaks down and the smoke discharged is trapped in a layer close to the earth's surface—were not severe. Readings of the smoke and sulphur dioxide content of the atmosphere in other parts of the country, during these foggy periods, were very high and gave rise to comments in daily papers and on B.B.C. television.

CONTROL OF ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

Further progress has been made by industrial firms to modernise their plant used for steam production, heating and process work in order to be able to comply with the Clean Air Act.

In order to abate nuisances arising from emissions of grit, a wet-type grit arrester was fitted to a cupola at an iron foundry and, at the close of the year, changes were being made in the grade of fuel being burned on two boilers provided with chain grate stokers at a laundry.

A spoil bank at a local colliery, where production and tipping had recently ceased, was found to be on fire. Action was taken by the National Coal Board to control the fire by means of water sprays.

Complaints of alleged nuisance arising from dust emissions from industrial processes were investigated but none was of a serious nature. A close watch was made of the works where a serious dust nuisance occurred last year to see that the new arrestation plant was being adequately maintained, and suggestions were made, and acted on, to increase the efficiency of collection. A petition was received with reference to a nuisance from dust arising from a public road, due to dirt being carried on the wheels of vehicles leaving a newly-established cement concrete making plant and being deposited on the road. This dust dried and was pounded to powder by the passing vehicles. The nuisance was abated following the re-routing of the vehicles, prior to surfacing of the works roadways and more frequent cleansing of the public road. Alterations were made at the point of bulk cement delivery to prevent loss to the atmosphere.

The report of the Chief Alkali Inspector for 1962 indicates that the number of operable coal-fired intermittent pottery bottle ovens was reduced by 25 to 70 during the year. The fall is likely to continue, he says, but there are still 18 bottle ovens for which there are no present definite plans for conversion to smokeless methods of firing.

The Dark Smoke (Permitted Periods) Regulations, 1958

The emission of dark smoke from any chimney in excess of periods permitted under the above Regulations is an offence under Section 1 of the Clean Air Act, 1956. Dark smoke being smoke which, when compared in the appropriate manner, is as dark as or darker than shade 2 of the Ringlemann Chart.

Timed observations of 136 chimneys were carried out during the year and 46 chimneys were found to be contravening one or more of the limitations under the Regulations. The duration of the observations were as follows:—

41— $\frac{1}{2}$ hour, of which 17 shewed contraventions.			
64—1	„	„	15 „
22— $1\frac{1}{2}$	„	„	9 „
6—2	„	„	3 „
4— $2\frac{1}{2}$	„	„	2 „
2— $3\frac{1}{2}$	„	„	1 „
1—4	„	„	1 „

The average duration of dark smoke emissions per half-hour period from chimneys contravening, were as follows:—

	Dark Smoke (R. 2—5)	Black Smoke (R. 4 and 5)
1958 (from 1st June) ..	11·7 mins.	1·2 mins.
1959 „ „ „ ..	9·8 „	1·3 „
1960 „ „ „ ..	8·8 „	1·1 „
1961 „ „ „ ..	7·7 „	1·1 „
1962 „ „ „ ..	7·51 „	0·57 „

Notices were served on the occupiers of buildings where contraventions occurred. [As a result, fuel burning plant was modernised by installation of mechanical stokers. In three instances, where the existing Lancashire boilers were seriously underloaded, one stoker was fitted in each case, after conversion of the boiler to five-pass working. In one case a new boiler was provided.

Clean Air Act, 1956—Section 10.

Height of Chimneys.

Where plans for the erection or extension of a building are submitted for building bye-law approval, and the plans show a proposal to construct a chimney to carry smoke, grit, dust or gases from the building, the local authority must be satisfied that the height of the chimney will be sufficient to prevent, so far as possible, the smoke, etc., from becoming prejudicial to health or a nuisance.

Plans requiring a decision on chimney height, are received from the City Surveyor and, after careful investigation, he is informed whether the proposal is satisfactory or, if not, what chimney height is required to comply with the Act. In many instances, Architects obtain an opinion on the height of chimney required before a plan is submitted.

Clean Air Act, 1956—Section 17.

Alkali, etc., Works Order, 1958.

Complaints regarding smoke, fumes and oil-smut emissions have been referred to the District Inspector. One of the complaints continues to be emissions from a hot blast cupola at a local iron works. The report of the Chief Alkali Inspector for 1962 includes a reference to the fact that the report and recommendations of the working party into problems connected with hot blast cupolas was expected in 1963.

Smoke Control Areas

These are areas, established by means of Orders made by the City Council and confirmed by the Minister, in which it is an offence, except where exemptions are in force, to emit smoke from a chimney unless it can be proved that the smoke arose from the burning of an authorised smokeless fuel. Grants are payable in certain cases to owners and occupiers of dwellings in areas covered by Orders that have been confirmed, who adapt their fireplaces to burn smokeless fuels.

The City Council in 1959, at the request of the Minister of Housing and Local Government, formulated a Five-Year Phased Programme for the period 1959—63. In 1962 the Minister called for a revised programme for the period 1962—66. This was prepared, approved by the City Council and submitted to the Minister.

The Minister received three objections to The City of Stoke-on-Trent (Order No. 12) Smoke Control Order, 1961 and a public inquiry was held on 22nd May, 1962. The Order was later confirmed by the Minister fixing 1st July, 1963 as the date of operation. Shortly after confirmation, the Mobile Exhibition Unit of the Solid Smokeless Fuels Federation toured the area over a period of a week and the staff of the Unit gave advice and assistance to householders in the use of smokeless fuels.

A further Order – The City of Stoke-on-Trent (Order No. 11) Smoke Control Order, 1962 – was made by the City Council and submitted to the Minister for confirmation. One objection was received and the points raised were being discussed with the objector at the close of the year.

Systematic visits were made to the areas covered by Smoke Control Orders in operation and ten contraventions of the Order were detected and reported to the Committee. Warnings were sent to the occupiers of six of the premises. One of the contraventions was a second offence and legal proceedings were taken against the occupier and a conviction secured.

NOISE AND VIBRATION

(Noise Abatement Act, 1960)

Complaints have ranged from the noise arising from the operation of a wireless or television by neighbours which, in some cases, have turned out to be the result of family feuds, to noise arising from industry. Complaints about the latter are mainly concerned about noise occurring during the night.

In one case of a particularly penetrating whine transmitted to atmosphere via a duct, the nuisance was abated by the fitting of a silencer. As is often the case, the removal of one noise reveals others, which are then complained of; this was the result in the last case and investigations are proceeding.

Other industrial noise complaints investigated, included the noise arising from the working of a steam generator and vehicle cleaner in the open near dwelling houses. This was used intermittently and was a source of nuisance to shift workers. A remedy in this case was to house the plant and vehicle being cleansed in a substantial building; this was not possible and the firm are to find other premises.

Many of the noises complained of occur at infrequent intervals, with no particular time pattern, necessitating numerous visits, including at weekends, evenings and during the night time. Some investigations extend over lengthy periods before the alleged noise can be heard and assessed. As far as possible abatement or reduction of noise is effected by informal means as, to decide whether a nuisance exists, in some cases, proves difficult. Although nuisances cannot be related to pressure levels in all cases, it is an advantage to have means of recording the pressure level of the noise occurring at the commencement of investigations, in order to assess the result of repair or modification of plant. For this purpose the Department have obtained a noise level meter and an octave band filter.

The Committee appointed by the Minister of Science under the chairmanship of Sir Alan Wilson, F.R.S. “to examine the nature, sources and effects of the problem of noise and to advise what further measure can be taken to mitigate it” have completed their examination with respect to noise from motor vehicles and set out their recommendations in a report issued, as an interim report, in July, 1962. Maximum noise levels are recommended for various types of vehicles and, if given the force of law, will be administered by the police.

Table 31

Estimation of Atmospheric Pollution by Standard Deposit Gauge
Readings of Solid Deposits in Tons Per Square Mile—Year 1962

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Monthly Average for 1962	Monthly Average for 5 years 1957—1961
Tunstall, Westcliffe ..	9.60	11.24	12.92	10.98	14.33	7.82	10.60	18.39	12.55	7.45	10.81	14.33	11.75	13.92
Tunstall, Mill Hill ..	10.44	8.08	7.84	11.96	13.95	6.18	12.30	21.08	9.86	10.94	7.43	11.45	10.96	13.23
Tunstall, Brownhills ..	15.62	8.19	12.22	22.98	18.49	12.78	17.40	15.98	16.18	20.01	12.15	*	15.63	17.60
Burslem, Park ..	12.67	8.37	16.34	18.04	18.18	18.75	19.61	17.65	15.68	16.91	8.38	*	15.50	17.53
Burslem, Cobridge Park ..	19.73	12.95	16.01	20.94	22.28	*	22.69	*	15.81	14.23	10.00	29.36	18.39	20.74
Hanley, Etruria Park ..	35.44	34.18	33.51	22.77	49.32	28.62	19.56	*	23.99	19.15	15.47	16.22	27.11	44.41
Hanley, Northwood Park ..	22.71	13.89	*	31.82	34.20	*	*	37.76	15.17	*	*	*	25.92	21.97
Hanley, High School ..	12.89	15.44	12.16	10.27	12.53	8.65	8.65	14.09	16.11	10.54	9.41	*	11.88	13.18
Hanley, Sewage Works ..	19.54	12.25	23.85	22.22	23.79	16.08	20.33	13.67	16.83	13.30	11.50	16.42	17.48	18.06
Stoke, Thistley Hough High School ..	11.76	9.51	9.51	10.73	16.80	7.49	12.56	11.00	11.23	8.26	8.02	8.22	10.42	11.27
Fenton, Park ..	12.68	9.13	8.42	10.37	25.60	8.39	18.29	9.26	9.54	7.65	6.71	*	11.45	14.65
Longton, Employment Bureau ..	11.25	13.28	10.98	12.98	17.47	8.99	8.35	13.01	13.83	13.86	8.52	10.51	11.91	15.01
Longton, Webberley Lane ..	12.74	14.74	15.91	13.74	22.41	11.74	20.48	15.11	15.04	14.34	7.70	12.34	14.69	19.18
Longton, Park ..	7.63	7.39	13.52	9.91	10.87	9.28	8.98	9.64	9.97	8.02	8.12	10.87	9.51	10.70
Longton, High School ..	12.69	10.77	12.65	8.05	15.67	9.53	10.64	9.33	11.91	13.97	7.55	*	11.16	11.25

*indicates Station out of action

Table 32
 Estimation of Atmospheric Pollution by Lead Peroxide Instruments
 Readings of Rate of Absorption of Sulphur Dioxide Expressed as Milligrammes SO3 per 100 Square Centimetres Lead Peroxide
 Per Day, Year 1962

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Monthly Average for 1962	Monthly Average for 5 years 1957—1961
Tunstall, Westcliffe ..	2.12	1.18	2.02	1.10	1.22	0.77	1.14	0.91	1.08	1.60	2.25	2.80	1.51	1.59
Tunstall, Mill Hill ..	3.95	2.21	3.07	2.37	1.46	1.50	1.66	1.68	2.32	2.21	3.48	3.82	2.48	2.54
Tunstall, Brownhills ..	3.83	2.39	3.89	2.30	2.50	1.83	1.85	1.56	1.67	2.93	4.40	3.81	2.74	3.16
Burslem, Park ..	4.69	3.13	3.65	2.62	2.42	1.67	1.61	1.42	1.52	2.39	3.83	3.83	2.73	2.75
Burslem, Cobridge Park ..	2.94	2.79	2.48	2.53	1.85	1.42	1.58	1.63	1.73	1.80	2.84	2.94	2.21	2.20
Hanley, Etruria Park ..	2.30	2.50	2.61	2.13	1.97	1.34	1.52	1.12	1.36	1.67	2.52	3.18	2.00	2.41
Hanley, Northwood Park ..	2.98	2.13	2.07	1.70	1.30	1.72	1.00	1.04	1.67	2.32	2.97	2.82	1.97	2.24
Hanley, High School ..	2.93	1.94	1.95	1.58	1.59	2.30	1.02	1.04	1.34	1.52	2.22	2.87	1.86	1.51
Hanley, Sewage Works ..	3.20	2.18	2.79	2.19	2.30	1.20	1.22	1.15	1.76	2.10	3.71	3.31	2.25	2.06
Stoke, Thistley Hough High School ..	2.88	2.28	3.34	2.01	1.97	1.30	1.36	1.58	1.80	2.34	3.57	3.65	2.34	2.11
Fenton, Park ..	3.76	2.11	2.38	1.56	1.33	0.95	1.31	1.22	2.33	2.21	2.84	3.15	2.09	2.15
Longton, Employment Bureau ..	2.44	2.02	1.99	1.35	1.00	1.01	1.13	1.14	1.71	1.79	2.94	2.59	1.76	2.05
Longton, Webberley Lane ..	2.45	2.30	2.57	1.76	1.66	1.22	1.33	1.58	1.74	2.82	3.02	2.71	2.09	1.42
Longton, Park ..	1.35	1.33	1.68	1.35	1.23	0.81	1.02	1.10	0.86	1.58	1.63	1.54	1.29	1.05
Longton, High School ..	2.70	2.03	2.65	1.66	1.38	1.26	1.05	1.22	1.40	2.24	2.84	1.77	1.85	1.95

Table 33—Showing Progress Made in the Installation of Smokeless Methods of Firing Continuous and Intermittent Ovens and Kilns in the Pottery Industry

PROGRESSIVE FIGURES FOR YEARS :																								
Ovens and Kilns Fired by	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Intermittent Electricity ..	12	13	15	18	22	26	28	41	52	69	78	93	103	111	118	*163	231	277	344	417	459	507	531	548
Continuous																111	110	109	107	107	108	107	107	107
Producer Gas	—	30	34	35	29	26	24	24	24	12	10	10	7	7	5	9	9	9	9	9	8	6	6	—
Intermittent Town's Gas..	5	11	18	36	53	67	75	104	126	143	165	192	223	236	247	258	271	278	277	287	296	300	93	106
Continuous																							295	296
Fuel Oil ..	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	4	6	7	6	5	5	5	5	5	9	12	14	18
PROGRESSIVE TOTAL ..	17	54	67	90	104	119	127	169	202	226	256	299	339	351	376	546	626	678	742	829	880	932	1046	1075

*This figure was revised to include all intermittent kilns in use.

War period 1940-45 omitted.

Table 34

**Administration of Clean Air Act, 1956, and
Abatement of Nuisances from Dust, Fumes and Noise**

COMPLAINTS RECEIVED AND INVESTIGATED WITH RESPECT TO:—

Smoke	..	..	..	..	..	..	52
Grit or Soot		..	..	..	..	..	5
Dust	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
Fumes or Effluvia	..	..	..	..	..	..	21
Noise or Vibration	..	..	..	..	..	..	44
Burning Spoil Banks		..	..	..	..	..	—
TOTAL							142

Action under Clean Air Act:—

OBSERVATIONS FOR SMOKE:—

			Contraventions Recorded for		
	No. of Observa- tions	No. of Chimneys Contra- vening	Excess Dark Smoke	Continuous Dark Smoke	Black Smoke
Boiler Chimneys	.. 114	44	39	43	5
Kilns and other Furnaces	22	4	2	5	2
Railway Locomotives	—	—	—	—	—
Other Chimneys	.. —	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	.. 136	48	41	48	7

OBSERVATIONS FOR:—

	<i>Offence</i>	<i>No Offence</i>
Grit Emissions	.. 2	23
Burning Spoilbanks	.. 1	5

Action under Clean Air Act and/or Public Health Act:—

OBSERVATIONS FOR SMOKE, ETC.:—

	<i>Nuisance</i>	<i>No Nuisance</i>
Boiler Chimneys	.. —	20
Kilns and other Furnaces	.. 1	19
Other Chimneys	.. —	34
Burning Waste in Open	.. 1	12
Burning Colliery Spoilbanks	.. —	—
For Dust	.. 4	87
For Fumes or Effluvia	.. 1	28
For Noise or Vibration	.. 10	100
For Other Purposes	.. —	25
TOTALS	.. 17	325

INSPECTIONS:—

Of Boilers	53
Of Kilns and Other Furnaces	20
Of Railway Locomotives	—
Of Other Installations	3
Of Plant re Grit Emissions	2
Of Burning Spoil Banks	1
For Dust.. .. .	25
For Fumes or Effluvia	12
For Noise or Vibration.. .. .	44
For Other Purposes	34
TOTAL	194

SMOKE CONTROL AREAS:—

Visits to Areas for Preliminary Survey	61
Inspection of Dwelling Houses	1,101
Inspection of Commercial Premises	593
Inspection of Plant re Exemptions	1
Interviews	85
Notices served under Public Health Act, 1936	7
No. of Premises where Work done in Default	—
Visits following Contraventions	7
Number of prosecutions (Sec. 11)	1

OTHER SPECIAL INSPECTIONS:—

Investigations—Chimney Height	43
Inspections for Exemption—Sec. 2	—
Inspections after Notification—Sec. 3	33
Inspections for Approval—Sec. 3	—
Inspections re Town Planning Decision	2
Survey Industrial and Commercial Premises	—
Other Inspections	1
TOTAL	79

IMPROVEMENTS AND ALTERATIONS EFFECTED:—

Improved Hand Firing	4
More Suitable Coal Fuel Used	1
Stokers Overhauled or Renewed	1
New Boiler Provided	1
Draught Improved	—
Smokeless Fuel Used	4
Conversion from Coal to Oil Firing	—
Conversion from Coal to Gas Firing	—
Converted to use Electricity	—
Mechanical Stokers fitted	10
F.R.S. Doors or Smoke Consumers fitted	—
Flues Cleaned	—
<i>carried forward</i>	21

IMPROVEMENTS AND ALTERATIONS EFFECTED:—*continued*

	<i>brought forward</i>	..	21
Flues and Furnaces repaired .. .. .	..	..	1
Mirrors Fixed or Replaced .. .. .	..	..	1
Grit from Furnaces prevented .. .. .	..	..	—
Improved Operation of Plant .. .. .	..	..	2
Instrumentation Provided .. .. .	..	..	—
Smoke Alarm and/or Recorder fitted .. .. .	..	..	—
Dust Emission prevented .. .. .	..	..	—
Arrestors provided to Cupolas .. .. .	..	..	1
Noise and Vibration prevented .. .. .	..	..	5
Chimney raised .. .. .	..	..	1
			—
TOTAL .. .. .	..	..	32
			—

Notices Served—Clean Air Act, 1956:—

CONTRAVENTIONS—DARK SMOKE REGS.:—

Notices Served (Sec. 30)	35
Letters of Warning Sent .. .. .	..	..	..	..	4
Notices and Letters Sent—Sec. 5 .. .. .	..	..	..	..	2
Notices and Letters Sent—Sec. 18 .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1

NUISANCES—SECTION 16 :—

Statutory Notices Served .. .. .	..	..	..	..	—
Preliminary Notices Served .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1

Notices Served—Public Health Act, 1936:—

				<i>Prelim.</i>	<i>Statutory</i>
Dust .. .. .	..	..	..	2	—
Fumes or Effluvia .. .. .	..	..	..	—	—
Noise and Vibration .. .. .	..	..	..	1	—

INTERVIEWS:—

Owners or Occupiers .. .. .	..	..	..	..	163
Managers, Engineers and Firemen .. .. .	..	..	..	..	242
Other Persons .. .. .	..	..	..	..	368
					—
TOTAL .. .. .	..	..	..	..	773
					—

Action under Clean Air Act with respect to:—

HEIGHT OF CHIMNEYS—SECTION 10:—	<i>No. dealt with</i>
Proposed Height Satisfactory	8
Greater Height Required	8
Decision given prior to Submission of Plan	6

PRIOR APPROVAL—SECTION 3:—

No. of Plans, etc., Submitted	..	..	..	—
No. of Plans, etc., Approved ..	..	..	..	—

EXEMPTION CERTIFICATES—SECTION 2:—

No. of Applications for Certificates	—
No. of Exemption Certificates Granted	—

NO. OF NOTIFICATIONS—SECTION 3	32
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Complaints and Other Matters referred to H.M. Alkali Inspector 18

PRINCIPAL REASONS FOR EXCESSIVE EMISSIONS OR NUISANCES:—

Bad Hand-firing	..	..	..	..	..	15
Unsuitable Fuel..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Mechanical Failure	..	..	..	..	..	—
Starting Up from Cold	..	..	..	..	..	1
Overloaded Plant	..	..	..	..	..	—
Underloaded Plant	..	..	..	..	..	5
Lack of Draught	..	..	..	..	..	2
Inadequate Plant	..	..	..	..	..	15
Faulty Operation of Plant	..	..	..	..	..	7
Faulty Oil-Burning Equipment	..	..	..	..	..	—
Chimney too Low	..	..	..	..	..	1
						—
TOTAL	..	..	..	..	..	48
						—

Factories Acts, 1961

PART I OF THE ACT

1. INSPECTIONS FOR PURPOSES OF PROVISIONS AS TO HEALTH.

Premises (1)	Number on Register (3)	Number of		
		Inspections (4)	Written Notices (5)	Occupiers Prosecuted (6)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by the Local Authority ..	110	36	6	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	1,277	717	100	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ..	1,387	753	106	—

2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

Particulars (1)	No. of cases in which defects were found			
	Found (3)	Remedied (4)	Referred	
			To H.M. Inspector (5)	By H.M. Inspector (6)
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	1	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3) ..	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) ..	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7):—				
(a) Insufficient	5	1	—	2
(b) Unsuitable or defective	131	92	—	6
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	1
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	—	—	1	—
TOTALS ..	137	93	1	9

SECTION 8 (3)

Table of Mechanical and Non-mechanical factories at present on the register :—

						Mechanical	Non-Mechanical
Tunstall .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	103	5
Burslem .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	260	16
Hanley .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	346	37
Stoke .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	190	11
Fenton .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	128	11
Longton .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	206	29
Bucknall and Smallthorne .. ..	..	..				44	1
TOTALS						1,277	110

PART VIII of the ACT—OUTWORKERS

Number of Out-workers on the August list was 50 (Wearing Apparel); These were inspected and found satisfactory.

HOUSING INSPECTIONS, RECONDITIONING SLUM CLEARANCE, DEMOLITION AND CLOSURE OF UNFIT HOUSES

The programme submitted and approved by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government in 1955, estimated a total number of unfit houses in this City to be 12,000 and it was proposed to deal with 6,000 of these within the first five years, ending 1959. As a result of these inquiries and action on individual unfit properties, 8,217 of these houses have been dealt with. To date 139 public and private inquiries have now been held in the City.

During the year 1962, 43 clearance areas were submitted to the Ministry for confirmation.

The demolition and clearance of the sites is continuing to work satisfactorily. During the year, 262 houses were demolished and the sites cleared.

Work continues on Improvement Grants, and since the passing of this Act in 1949, a total of 2,410 grants have been completed out of 4,801 applications. Whilst there has been a substantial increase in the number of improvement grants completed as compared with the previous year, this number is disappointing when compared with the total number of houses in the City which are capable of being brought to this improved standard. It is regretted that more owners of tenanted houses do not make greater use of this financial assistance to effect improvements to existing housing accommodation.

Surveys of the property are constantly being carried out and blocks of sub-standard properties are being added to the original number, so that the estimate of unfit houses to be dealt with is now approximately 6,555. Where possible, Clearance Areas are made where groups of unfit houses occur. The number of individual unfit houses dealt with is being increased.

Families from 393 condemned houses were awaiting re-housing at the end of 1962. Unfortunately, this figure is likely to be increased as sub-standard properties will still continue to be used for human habitation for many years, unless there is a substantial increase in the provision of new houses in the immediate future.

SLUM CLEARANCE—PROGRESS REPORT

Year	Demolition and Closing Orders Made	No. of Areas	Clearance Areas Represented Houses	Total Houses	Referred to Housing Department	Number Rehoused	Awaiting Rehousing
1953	444	—	—	444	444	215	368 at the end of 1953
1954	320	14	530	850	320	367	321 " " " 1954
1955	679	18	515	1,194	656	710	267 " " " 1955
1956	378	31	1,414	1,792	1,245	1,125	387 " " " 1956
1957	328	14	314	642	1,664	1,301	750 " " " 1957
1958	115	1	223	338	670	887	533 " " " 1958
1959	126	10	152	278	130	335	328 " " " 1959
1960	164	19	268	432	481	373	436 " " " 1960
1961	124	18	741	865	204	326	314 " " " 1961
1962	161	39	1,082	1,243	454	375	393 " " " 1962
TOTAL	2,978	164	5,239	8,217	6,407	6,014	393

THE FOLLOWING IS A TABULATED LIST OF AREAS REPRESENTED AND ACTION TAKEN UP TO DATE

Area No.	Situation of Area	No. of Houses	Date Represented	Date Statutory Resolution	Date Sent to Ministry	Date Advertised	Date Enquiry	Date Confirmed	Date Operative
Longton 33	Heathcote Road ..	412	9 July, 54	27 Jan., 55	4 Jan., 55	21 Mar., 55	27 Sep., 55	15 Dec., 55	13 Feb., 56
Longton 34	Heathcote Road ..	9	9 July, 54	27 Jan., 55	4 Jan., 55	21 Mar., 55	27 Sep., 55	15 Dec., 55	13 Feb., 56
Tunstall 31	Linehouses ..	4	23 Sep., 54	23 Dec., 54	5 Jan., 55	10 Feb., 55	Unopposed	25 Aug., 55	24 Oct., 55
Burslem 36	Sneyd Street ..	25	23 Sep., 54	23 Dec., 54	5 Jan., 55	10 Feb., 55	27 Sep., 55	15 Dec., 55	10 Feb., 56
Longton 35	Hackett Place ..	34	21 Oct., 54	23 Dec., 54	5 Jan., 55	10 Feb., 55	27 Sep., 55	15 Dec., 55	10 Feb., 56
Stoke 21	Flash Lane ..	6	18 Nov., 54	27 Jan., 55	28 Jan., 55	18 May, 55	Unopposed	30 Nov., 55	26 Jan., 56
Hanley 44	Stafford Lane ..	3	18 Nov., 54	27 Jan., 55	28 Jan., 55	18 May, 55	4 Oct., 55	17 Dec., 55	15 Feb., 56
Hanley 45	Stafford Street ..	6	18 Nov., 54	27 Jan., 55	28 Jan., 55	18 May, 55	4 Oct., 55	17 Dec., 55	15 Feb., 56
Tunstall 32	Butterfield Place ..	10	16 Dec., 54	27 Jan., 55	4 Feb., 55	18 May, 55	4 Oct., 55	17 Dec., 55	15 Feb., 56
Burslem 37	Sneyd Street ..	6	16 Dec., 54	27 Jan., 55	4 Feb., 55	18 May, 55	4 Oct., 55	17 Dec., 55	15 Feb., 56
Longton 36	Caroline Street ..	4	16 Dec., 54	27 Jan., 55	4 Feb., 55	13 June, 55	Unopposed	2 Dec., 55	23 Feb., 56
Longton 37	Caroline Street ..	5	16 Dec., 54	27 Jan., 55	4 Feb., 55	13 June, 55	Unopposed	2 Dec., 55	23 Feb., 56
Longton 38	Caroline Street ..	3	16 Dec., 54	27 Jan., 55	4 Feb., 55	13 June, 55	Unopposed	2 Dec., 55	23 Feb., 56
Longton 39	Caroline Street ..	3	16 Dec., 54	27 Jan., 55	4 Feb., 55	13 June, 55	Unopposed	2 Dec., 55	23 Feb., 56
Burslem 38	Broads Row ..	15	20 Jan., 55	28 July, 55	2 Aug., 55	1 Nov., 55	Unopposed	1 Mar., 56	20 Apr., 56
Fenton 7	Meakins Row ..	18	20 Jan., 55	28 July, 55	2 Aug., 55	1 Nov., 55	Unopposed	23 Feb., 56	14 Apr., 56
Longton 40	Bridgewood Street ..	6	20 Jan., 55	28 July, 55	2 Aug., 55	7 Sep., 55	29 Nov., 55	9 Feb., 56	15 Apr., 56
Longton 41	Bridgewood Street ..	10	20 Jan., 55	28 July, 55	2 Aug., 55	7 Sep., 55	29 Nov., 55	9 Feb., 56	5 Apr., 56
Stoke 22a	North Street ..	17	17 Feb., 55	28 July, 55	2 Aug., 55	1 Nov., 55	6 Mar., 56	13 Aug., 57	4 Oct., 57
Stoke 23a	North Street ..	15	17 Feb., 55	28 July, 55	2 Aug., 55	1 Nov., 55	6 Mar., 56	13 Aug., 57	4 Oct., 57
Longton 44	Normacot Road ..	4	21 Apr., 55	28 July, 55	2 Aug., 55	14 Nov., 55	6 Mar., 56	28 Sep., 56	23 Nov., 56
Longton 45	Normacot Road ..	11	21 Apr., 55	28 July, 55	2 Aug., 55	14 Nov., 55	6 Mar., 56	28 Sep., 56	23 Nov., 56
Longton 46	Normacot Road ..	225	21 Apr., 55	28 July, 55	2 Aug., 55	14 Nov., 55	6 Mar., 56	28 Sep., 56	23 Nov., 56
Burslem 39/39a	Auckland Street ..	26	23 June, 55	28 July, 55	2 Aug., 55	1 Nov., 55	6 Mar., 56	19 Mar., 57	18 May, 57
Burslem 40	Hobson Street ..	31	23 June, 55	28 July, 55	2 Aug., 55	1 Nov., 55	6 Mar., 56	8 Oct., 56	29 Nov., 56
Fenton 8	Star Bank.. ..	24	23 June, 55	28 July, 55	2 Aug., 55	1 Nov., 55	6 Mar., 56	30 Aug., 56	19 Oct., 56
Longton 47	Spring Garden Rd.	17	20 Oct., 55	24 Nov., 55	5 Dec., 55	15 Feb., 56	12 June, 56	26 Feb., 58	3 June, 58
Hanley 46	Keelings Road ..	8	17 Nov., 55	22 Dec., 55	22 Dec., 55	23 Jan., 56	17 Apr., 56	18 July, 56	15 Sep., 56
Burslem 41	Westport Road ..	19	17 Nov., 55	22 Dec., 55	22 Dec., 55	23 Jan., 56	Unopposed	2 June, 56	25 July, 56
Burslem 42	Newport Lane ..	18	17 Nov., 55	22 Dec., 55	22 Dec., 55	23 Jan., 56	2 May, 56	1 Aug., 56	22 Sep., 56

Tabulated list of areas represented and action taken up to date—continued

Area No.	Situation of Area	No. of Houses	Date Represented	Date Statutory Resolution	Date Sent to Ministry	Date Advertised	Date Enquiry	Date Confirmed	Date Operative
Hanley 47/47a	Etruscan Street ..	20	15 Dec., 55	26 Jan., 56	31 Jan., 56	21 Feb., 56	12 June, 56	15 Oct., 57	3 Dec., 57
Hanley 48/48a	Salem Street ..	31	15 Dec., 55	26 Jan., 56	31 Jan., 56	21 Feb., 56	12 June, 56	23 May, 57	10 July, 57
Tunstall 33	Crosswood Street..	18	19 Jan., 56	23 Feb., 56	28 Feb., 56	24 Apr., 56	15 Sep., 56	22 Nov., 56	12 Jan., 57
Hanley 49a	Etruria Road ..	8	19 Jan., 56	23 Feb., 56	28 Feb., 56	28 Feb., 56	13 Mar., 56	8 Oct., 57	25 Nov., 57
Burslem 43	Greeting Street ..	48	16 Feb., 56	29 Mar., 56	3 Apr., 56	24 Apr., 56	25 Sep., 56	26 Nov., 56	17 Jan., 57
Hanley 50	Paxton Street ..	18	16 Feb., 56	29 Mar., 56	3 Apr., 56	24 Apr., 56	25 Sep., 56	28 Nov., 56	21 Jan., 57
Hanley 51	Bucknall New Rd.	222	22 Mar., 56	26 Apr., 56	26 Apr., 56	14 June, 56	9 Oct., 56	28 Feb., 57	24 Apr., 57
Hanley 52	Waterloo Street ..	29	22 Mar., 56	26 Apr., 56	26 Apr., 56	14 June, 56	9 Oct., 56	28 Feb., 57	24 Apr., 57
Hanley 53	Nelson Place ..	10	22 Mar., 56	26 Apr., 56	26 Apr., 56	14 June, 56	9 Oct., 56	28 Feb., 57	24 Apr., 57
Burslem 44	Reid Street ..	100	1 May, 56	31 May, 56	4 June, 56	26 July, 56	13 Nov., 56	20 Mar., 57	15 May, 57
Burslem 45	Ellgreave Street ..	11	1 May, 56	31 May, 56	4 June, 56	26 July, 56	13 Nov., 56	20 Mar., 57	15 May, 57
Burslem 46	Globe Street ..	88	1 May, 56	31 May, 56	4 June, 56	26 July, 56	13 Nov., 56	20 Mar., 57	15 May, 57
Burslem 47	Station Street ..	91	1 May, 56	31 May, 56	4 June, 56	26 July, 56	13 Nov., 56	19 Mar., 57	15 May, 57
Burslem 48	Longshaw Street	8	1 May, 56	31 May, 56	4 June, 56	26 July, 56	13 Nov., 56	19 Mar., 57	15 May, 57
Burslem 49	Bradwell Street ..	20	1 May, 56	31 May, 56	4 June, 56	26 July, 56	13 Nov., 56	19 Mar., 57	15 May, 57
Burslem 50	Porter Street ..	68	21 June, 56	26 July, 56	1 July, 56	28 Sep., 56	8 Jan., 57	9 May, 57	3 July, 57
Burslem 51	Lower Haddridge	4	21 June, 56	26 July, 56	1 July, 56	28 Sep., 56	8 Jan., 57	9 May, 57	3 July, 57
Burslem 52	Orgreave Street ..	48	21 June, 56	26 July, 56	1 July, 56	28 Sep., 56	8 Jan., 57	5 Mar., 57	14 May, 57
Hanley 54	Trinity Street ..	4	21 June, 56	26 July, 56	1 July, 56	7 Sep., 56	Unopposed	31 Oct., 56	27 Dec., 56
Stoke 24	Honeywall ..	5	21 June, 56	26 July, 56	1 July, 56	11 Sep., 56	Unopposed	2 July, 57	21 Aug., 57
Tunstall 34	Broadfield Road ..	18	7 Sep., 56	27 Sep., 56	2 Oct., 56	13 Nov., 56	Unopposed	27 May, 57	12 July, 57
Hanley 35	Bethesda Street ..	111	23 Aug., 56	27 Sep., 56	2 Oct., 56	27 Nov., 56	14 May, 57	23 July, 57	12 Sep., 57
Hanley 56	Bethesda Street ..	6	7 Sep., 56	27 Sep., 56	2 Oct., 56	27 Nov., 56	14 May, 57	23 July, 57	12 Sep., 57
Stoke 25/25a	Empire Terrace ..	30	23 Aug., 56	27 Sep., 56	2 Oct., 56	13 Nov., 56	27 Mar., 57	26 Sep., 57	15 Nov., 57
Tunstall 35	Malpass Street ..	23	9 Nov., 56	29 Nov., 56	4 Dec., 56	18 Dec., 56	14 May, 57	23 July, 57	2 Sep., 57
Longton 42a	Normacot Road ..	8	9 Nov., 56	29 Nov., 56	4 Dec., 56	9 Jan., 57	14 May, 57	25 July, 57	14 Sep., 57
Longton 43a	Normacot Road ..	29	9 Nov., 56	29 Nov., 56	4 Dec., 56	9 Jan., 57	14 May, 57	25 July, 57	14 Sep., 57
Longton 46a	Normacot Road ..	10	9 Nov., 56	29 Nov., 56	4 Dec., 56	9 Jan., 57	14 May, 57	25 July, 57	14 Sep., 57
Longton 46b	Normacot Road ..	11	9 Nov., 56	29 Nov., 56	4 Dec., 56	9 Jan., 57	14 May, 57	25 July, 57	14 Sep., 57

Tabulated list of areas represented and action taken up to date—continued

Area No.	Situation of Area	No. of Houses	Date Represented	Date Statutory Resolution	Date Sent to Ministry	Date Advertised	Date Enquiry	Date Confirmed	Date Operative
Longton 46c	Normacot Road ..	26	9 Nov., 56	29 Nov., 56	4 Dec., 56	9 Jan., 57	14 May, 57	25 July, 57	14 Sep., 57
Hanley 57	Broom Street ..	19	22 Nov., 56	20 Dec., 56	3 Jan., 57	24 Jan., 57	12 June, 57	20 Sep., 57	11 Nov., 57
Tunstall 36	Rathbone Street	156	14 Dec. 56	28 Mar., 57	28 Mar., 57	29 May, 57	27 Aug., 57	3 Jan., 58	25 Feb., 58
Hanley 59	Bucknall Old Road	167	14 Dec., 56	31 Jan. 57	4 Feb., 57	4 Apr., 57	2 July, 57	24 Sep., 57	21 Nov., 57
Burslem 53	Smallthorne	85	21 Feb., 57	2 May, 57	14 May, 57	5 July, 57	29 Oct., 57	26 Mar., 58	12 June, 58
Burslem 54	Smallthorne	58	21 Feb., 57	2 May, 57	14 May, 57	5 July, 57	29 Oct., 57	26 Mar., 58	12 June, 58
Burslem 55	Smallthorne	48	21 Feb., 57	2 May, 57	14 May, 57	5 July, 57	29 Oct., 57	26 Mar., 58	12 June, 58
Burslem 56	Grange Street	2	21 Feb., 57	2 May, 57	14 May, 57	29 July, 57	29 Oct., 57	11 Mar., 58	27 May, 58
Burslem 57	Grange Street	6	21 Feb., 57	2 May, 57	14 May, 57	29 July, 57	29 Oct., 57	11 Mar., 58	27 May, 58
Hanley 60	Willeton Street	6	21 Feb., 57	2 May, 57	14 May, 57	29 July, 57	29 Oct., 57	10 Apr., 58	23 July, 58
Hanley 61	Hillchurch Street	8	21 Feb., 57	2 May, 57	14 May, 57	29 July, 57	29 Oct., 57	10 Apr., 58	23 July, 58
Hanley 62	Garth Street	5	21 Feb., 57	2 May, 57	14 May, 57	29 July, 57	29 Oct., 57	10 Apr., 58	23 July, 58
Tunstall 37	Randall Lane	8	18 Apr., 57	30 May, 57	6 June, 57	24 July, 57	29 Oct., 57	2 Apr., 58	17 July, 58
Stoke 26	London Road	6	18 Apr. 57	30 May, 57	6 June, 57	28 Aug., 57	20 Nov., 57	26 Feb., 58	29 Apr., 58
Stoke 27	London Road	6	18 Apr., 57	30 May, 57	6 June, 57	28 Aug., 57	20 Nov., 57	26 Feb., 58	29 Apr., 58
Stoke 28	London Road	11	18 Apr. 57	30 May 57	6 June, 57	28 Aug., 57	20 Nov., 57	26 Feb., 58	29 Apr., 58
Burslem 58	Pleasant Street	32	20 June, 57	25 July, 57	13 Sep., 57	25 Sep., 57	11 Dec., 57	5 Mar., 58	6 May, 58
Burslem 58a	Beardmore Square	33	20 June, 57	25 July, 57	13 Sep., 57	25 Sep., 57	Unopposed	20 Dec., 57	20 Feb., 58
Longton 48	Kendrick Street	223	3 Sep., 58	25 Sep., 58	25 Sep., 58	10 Dec., 58	14 Apr., 59	28 Oct., 59	19 Dec., 59
Longton 49	Clayton Street	13	23 July, 59	25 Feb., 60	25 Feb., 60	7 April, 60	Unopposed	11 Aug., 60	7 Oct., 60
Hanley 64	Plough Street	42	17 Sep., 59	26 Nov., 59	30 Nov., 59	29 Jan., 60	24 May, 60	22 Sep., 60	25 Nov., 60
Stoke 36	Registry Street	21	22 Oct., 59	28 Jan., 60	28 Jan., 60	16 Mar., 60	8 June, 60	29 Sep., 60	1 Dec., 60
Stoke 37	Rebecca Street	23	22 Oct., 59	28 Jan., 60	28 Jan., 60	16 Mar., 60	8 June, 60	29 Sep., 60	1 Dec., 60
Stoke 38	Bamber Street	2	22 Oct., 59	28 Jan., 60	28 Jan., 60	16 Mar., 60	8 June, 60	29 Sep., 60	1 Dec., 60
Stoke 39	Leese Street	4	22 Oct., 59	28 Jan., 60	28 Jan., 60	16 Mar., 60	8 June, 60	29 Sep., 60	1 Dec., 60
Tunstall 38	Pittshill	12	18 Dec., 59	22 Dec., 60	23 Dec., 60	19 May, 61	13 Sep., 61	6 Dec., 61	21 Feb., 62
Tunstall 39	Pittshill	8	18 Dec., 59	22 Dec., 60	23 Dec., 60	19 May, 61	13 Sep., 61	6 Dec., 61	21 Feb., 62
Tunstall 40	Pittshill	2	18 Dec., 59	22 Dec., 60	23 Dec., 60	19 May, 61	13 Sep., 61	6 Dec., 61	21 Feb., 62
Tunstall 41	Pittshill	27	18 Dec., 59	22 Dec., 60	22 Dec., 60	19 May, 61	13 Sep., 61	6 Dec., 61	21 Feb., 62
Burslem 60	Hobson Street ..	26	21 Jan., 60	28 Apr., 60	4 May, 60	8 Sept., 60	3 Jan., 61	22 Jan., 62	10 Apr., 62
Burslem 61	Hobson Street ..	18	21 Jan., 60	28 Apr., 60	4 May, 60	8 Sept., 60	3 Jan., 61	22 Jan., 62	10 Apr., 62

Tabulated list of areas represented and action taken up to date—continued

Area No.	Situation of Area	No. of Houses	Date Represented	Date Statutory Resolution	Date sent to Ministry	Date Advertised	Date Enquiry	Date Confirmed	Date Operative
Hanley 65	Birches Head Road	16	18 Feb., 60	28 Apr., 60	4 May, 60	2 Sep., 60	Unopposed	9 Jan., 61	6 May, 61
Fenton 9	Christchurch Street	4	24 Mar., 60	29 Sep., 60	29 Sep., 60	24 Mar., 61	27 June, 61	29 Nov., 61	15 Feb., 62
Fenton 10	Christchurch Street	25	24 Mar., 60	29 Sep., 60	29 Sep., 60	24 Mar., 61	27 June, 61	29 Nov., 61	15 Feb., 62
Fenton 11	Temple Street	33	24 Mar., 60	29 Sep., 60	29 Sep., 60	24 Mar., 61	27 June, 61	29 Nov., 61	15 Feb., 62
Hanley 66	Bagnall Street	8	23 June, 60	29 Sep., 60	29 Sep., 60	24 Mar., 61	Unopposed	16 Aug., 61	10 Nov., 61
Fenton 12	Duke Street	7	23 June, 60	29 Sep., 60	29 Sep., 60	24 Mar., 61	27 June, 61		
Tunstall 42	Lower Woodland St	44	21 July, 60	24 Nov., 60	4 Apr., 61	15 June, 61	Unopposed	16 Oct., 61	21 Dec., 61
Hanley 67	Bethesda Street	9	21 July, 60	24 Nov., 60	13 Dec., 60	5 May, 61	22 Aug., 61		
Hanley 68	Regent Road	14	21 July 60	24 Nov., 60	13 Dec., 60	5 May, 61	22 Aug., 61	5 Feb., 62	10 Apr., 62
Hanley 69	Buller Street	11	20 Oct., 60	22 Dec., 60	23 Dec., 60	17 May, 61	Unopposed	15 Sep., 61	1 Dec., 61
Hanley 70	Hampton Street	2	20 Oct., 60	22 Dec., 60	23 Dec., 60	17 May, 61	Unopposed	15 Sep., 61	1 Dec., 61
Hanley 71	Sun Street	11	20 Oct., 60	22 Dec., 60	23 Dec., 60	17 May, 61	Unopposed	15 Sep., 61	1 Dec., 61
Fenton 13	Fenpark Road	7	20 Oct., 60	22 Dec., 60	23 Dec., 60	12 May, 61	Unopposed	23 Aug., 61	29 Nov., 61
Longton 50	Barclay Street	5	20 Oct., 60	22 Dec., 60	23 Dec., 60	25 Apr., 61	22 Aug., 61	13 Nov., 61	3 June, 62
Burslem 62	North Road	4	15 Dec., 60	23 Feb., 61	4 Apr., 61	19 July, 61	11 Oct., 61	7 Feb., 62	24 Apr., 62
Burslem 63	North Road	15	15 Dec., 60	23 Feb., 61	4 Apr., 61	19 July, 61	11 Oct., 61	7 Feb., 62	24 Apr., 62
Burslem 64	Hot Lane	9	15 Dec., 60	23 Feb., 61	4 Apr., 61	19 July, 61	11 Oct., 61	7 Feb., 62	24 Apr., 62
Fenton 14	Sutherland Street	15	17 Nov., 60	23 Feb., 61	4 Apr., 61	1 June, 61	13 Sep., 61	29 Nov., 61	31 Jan., 62
Tunstall 43	Albany Street	41	19 Jan., 61	27 Apr., 61	8 May, 61	30 Aug., 61	28 Nov., 61	9 Feb., 62	1 May, 62
Stoke 29	Penkhull	13	16 Feb., 61	27 Apr., 61	8 May, 61	29 Sep., 61	23 Jan., 62	14 Sep., 62	4 Dec., 62
Stoke 30	Penkhull	20	16 Feb., 61	27 Apr., 61	8 May, 61	29 Sep., 61	23 Jan., 62	14 Sep., 62	4 Dec., 62
Stoke 31	Penkhull	24	16 Feb., 61	27 Apr., 61	8 May, 61	29 Sep., 61	23 Jan., 62	14 Sep., 62	4 Dec., 62
Stoke 32	Penkhull	24	16 Feb., 61	27 Apr., 61	8 May, 61	29 Sep., 61	23 Jan., 62	14 Sep., 62	4 Dec., 62
Stoke 33	Penkhull	30	16 Feb., 61	27 Apr., 61	8 May, 61	29 Sep., 61	23 Jan., 62	14 Sep., 62	4 Dec., 62
Stoke 34	Penkhull	19	16 Feb., 61	27 Apr., 61	8 May, 61	29 Sep., 61	23 Jan., 62	14 Sep., 62	4 Dec., 62
Stoke 35	Penkhull	12	16 Feb., 61	27 Apr., 61	8 May, 61	29 Sep., 61	23 Jan., 62	14 Sep., 62	4 Dec., 62
Tunstall 44	Ladywell Road	17	20 July, 61	30 Nov., 61	2 Jan., 62	9 Apr., 62	31 July, 62		
Tunstall 45	Ladywell Road	355	20 July, 61	30 Nov., 61	2 Jan., 62	9 Apr., 62	31 July, 62		
Tunstall 46	Ladywell Road	19	20 July, 61	30 Nov., 61	2 Jan., 62	9 Apr., 62	31 July, 62		
Fenton 15	Hallam Street	31	19 Oct., 61	21 Dec., 61	2 Jan., 62	16 Mar., 62	13 June, 62	9 Oct., 62	
Fenton 16	Manor Street	4	19 Oct., 61	21 Dec., 61	2 Jan., 62	16 Mar., 62	13 June, 62	9 Oct., 62	

Tabulated list of areas represented and action taken up to date—*continued*

Area No.	Situation of Area	No. of Houses	Date Represented	Date Statutory Resolution	Date Sent to Ministry	Date Advertised	Date Enquiry	Date Confirmed	Date Operative
Hanley 72	Etruria Road	72	23 Nov., 61	21 Dec., 61	2 Jan., 62	8 May, 62	5 Sep., 62		
Stoke 40	Mayne Street	8	23 Nov., 61	21 Dec., 61	2 Jan., 62	22 Mar., 62	13 June, 62	9 Oct., 62	
Stoke 41	Mayne Street	4	23 Nov., 61	21 Dec., 61	2 Jan., 62	22 Mar., 62	13 June, 62	9 Oct., 62	
Hanley 73	Bold Street	33	14 Dec., 61	22 Feb., 62	23 Feb., 62	1 May, 62	5 Sep., 62	19 Dec., 62	
Hanley 74	Oak Street	9	18 Jan., 62	22 Feb., 62	23 Feb., 62	1 May, 62	5 Sep., 62	19 Dec., 62	
Fenton 17	China Street	6	18 Jan., 62	22 Feb., 62	23 Feb., 62	26 Apr., 62	5 Sep., 62	28 Nov., 62	
Fenton 18	China Street	3	18 Jan., 62	22 Feb., 62	23 Feb., 62	4 May, 62	5 Sep., 62	13 Nov., 62	
Fenton 19	Duke Street	6	18 Jan., 62	22 Feb., 62	23 Feb., 62	26 Apr., 62	5 Sep., 62	28 Nov., 62	
Hanley 75	Mount Pleasant	6	15 Feb., 62	29 Mar., 62	5 Apr., 62	29 June, 62	Unopposed	9 Oct., 62	13 Dec., 62
Hanley 76	Mount Pleasant	5	15 Feb., 62	29 Mar., 62	5 Apr., 62	29 June, 62	Unopposed	9 Oct., 62	13 Dec., 62
Hanley 77	Mount Pleasant	4	15 Feb., 62	29 Mar., 62	5 Apr., 62	29 June, 62	Unopposed	9 Oct., 62	13 Dec., 62
Hanley 78	Westhead Street	2	15 Feb., 62	26 July, 62	5 Apr., 62	18 Sep., 62	Unopposed		
Hanley 79	Westhead Street	4	15 Feb., 62	26 July, 62	5 Apr., 62	18 Sep., 62	Unopposed		
Hanley 80	Century Street	15	15 Feb., 62	29 Mar., 62	5 Apr., 62	15 May, 62	Unopposed	9 Oct., 62	
Hanley 81	Sydney Street	226	15 Feb., 62	26 July, 62	5 Apr., 62	30 Nov., 62	Unopposed		
Hanley 81a	Sydney Street	5	15 Feb., 62	29 Mar., 62	5 Apr., 62	31 July, 62	23 Oct., 62	26 Nov., 62	
Hanley 81b	Sydney Street	8	15 Feb., 62	29 Mar., 62	5 Apr., 62	31 July, 62	23 Oct., 62	26 Nov., 62	
Hanley 82	Sydney Street	3	15 Feb., 62	29 Mar., 62	5 Apr., 62	31 July, 62	23 Oct., 62	26 Nov., 62	
Hanley 83	Sydney Street	4	15 Feb., 62	29 Mar., 62	5 Apr., 62	31 July, 62	23 Oct., 62	26 Nov., 62	
Hanley 84	Sydney Street	10	15 Feb., 62	26 July, 62	5 Apr., 62	31 July, 62	23 Oct., 62	26 Nov., 62	
Hanley 85	Sydney Street	17	15 Feb., 62	26 July, 62	5 Apr., 62	30 Nov., 62			
Stoke 42	Hartshill Road	6	15 Feb., 62	26 July, 62	5 Apr., 62	30 Nov., 62			
Longton 51	Parkhall Street	7	15 Feb., 62	28 June, 62	29 June, 62	11 Sep., 62			
Longton 52	Parkhall Street	111	15 Feb., 62	28 June, 62	29 June, 62	29 Nov., 62			
Hanley 86	St. Mark's Street	181	12 Mar., 62	28 June, 62	29 June, 62	20 Nov., 62			
Longton 53	Anchor Place	4	12 Mar., 62	28 June, 62	29 June, 62	6 Nov., 62			
Longton 54	Anchor Place	21	12 Mar., 62	28 June, 62	29 June, 62	6 Nov., 62			
Hanley 87	Keelings Road	8	21 June, 62	27 Sep., 62	2 Oct., 62				
Hanley 88	Malam Street	5	21 June, 62	27 Sep., 62	2 Oct., 62				
Stoke 43	Vale Street	69	21 June, 62	27 Sep., 62	2 Oct., 62				
Stoke 44	Pump Street	34	21 June, 62	27 Sep., 62	2 Oct., 62				

Tabulated list of areas represented and action taken up to date—continued

Area No.	Situation of Area	No. of Houses	Date Represented	Date Statutory Resolution	Date Sent to Ministry	Date Advertised	Date Enquiry	Date Confirmed	Date Operative
Stoke 45	Spark Street	32	21 June, 62	27 Sep., 62	2 Oct., 62				
Longton 55	Ashwood	83	19 July, 62	25 Oct., 62	25 Oct., 62				
Hanley 89	Malthouse Road	15	3 Sep., 62	25 Oct., 62	25 Oct., 62				
Hanley 90	Trent Street	5	3 Sep., 62	25 Oct., 62	25 Oct., 62				
Hanley 91	Werrington Road	10	3 Sep., 62	25 Oct., 62	25 Oct., 62				
Hanley 92	Werrington Road	39	3 Sep., 62	25 Oct., 62	25 Oct., 62				
Tunstall 47	Goodfellow Street	78	20 Sep., 62	29 Nov., 62	25 Oct., 62				
Burslem 67	Navigation Road	8	22 Nov., 62		7 Dec., 62				
Burslem 68	Enoch Street	8	22 Nov., 62						
Hanley 93	Millrise Road	5	13 Dec., 62						
Longton 56	Sutherland Road	8	13 Dec., 62						
Longton 57	Sandgate Street	12	13 Dec., 62						

Housing Repair and Demolition, etc.

During the year, 16 applications were received for a Certificate of Disrepair. 6 certificates were issued in respect of some but not all the defects, and 4 certificates were issued in respect of all the defects.

In 8 instances undertakings submitted by the landlords to complete the repairs within a period of six months were accepted in lieu of issuing a Certificate of Disrepair.

6 applications were received for the cancellation of Certificates of Disrepair. In 4 cases the certificates were cancelled and in 3 cases the cancellation of the Certificates was refused.

Housing repairs were dealt with through the medium of the Public Health Act, 1936, and only in special cases is action taken under the Housing Act, 1957.

During the year, 84 Demolition Orders and 48 Closing Orders were made in respect of individual houses unfit for human habitation.

1. INSPECTION		1961	1962
(a)	(i) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under the Public Health or Housing Acts)	1,189	1,131
	(ii) Number of inspections made for the purpose ..	1,294	1,248
(b)	(i) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932	1,159	1,101
	(ii) Number of inspections made for the purpose ..	1,214	1,209
(c)	Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	1,159	1,101
(d)	Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	27	15
(e)	Number of dwelling-houses found in a fit state ..	3	15
(f)	Number of inspections under Part III of Housing Act, 1957 (Clearance Areas)	1,073	1,022
(g)	Number of inspections under Rent Act, 1957 ..	25	—
(h)	Number of inspections under Section 51 ..	—	—

2. REMEDY OF DEFECTS WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICE			
		1961	1962
Number of Defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action taken by the Local Authority or their officers			
		767	830

3. ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS

(a)	Proceedings under Section 9 of the Housing Act, 1957.		
	Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit:—		
(i)	By Owners	—	—
(ii)	By Local Authority in default of Owners ..	—	—
(b)	Proceedings under Section 17 and 18 Housing Act, 1957:—		
(i)	Demolition Orders made	90	84
(ii)	Undertakings accepted	13	1
(iii)	Closing Orders made (Part of a Building) ..	5	3
(iv)	Informal Undertakings	—	—
(v)	Closing Orders made (Whole of a Building) ..	16	45
(c)	Proceedings under Public Health Acts:—		
	Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied:—		
(i)	By Owners	573	456
(ii)	By Local Authority in default of Owners ..	158	42

4. DEMOLITION OF HOUSES			
		<i>In Progress</i>	<i>Demolished</i>
		1962	1961 1962
(a)	Compulsory Purchase Areas ..	9	207 196
(b)	Individual Unfit Houses	—	98 66

Revisits in respect of Statutory Notices served under the Housing Act, 1957, and Public Health Act, 1936 ..			
		1,009	763
Appointments		352	158
Defects Remedied		2,513	2,993
Visits in respect of Clearance Areas, etc.		1,583	719

Demolition Orders and Closing Orders in Operation at the end of the year

						<i>Demolition Orders</i>	<i>Closing Orders</i>
Tunstall	..	..	..	..	..	28	89
Burslem	..	..	..	..	..	47	96
Hanley	..	..	..	..	..	75	161
Stoke	..	..	..	..	..	38	85
Fenton	..	..	..	..	..	9	67
Longton	..	..	..	..	..	48	94
						<hr/> 245 <hr/>	<hr/> 592 <hr/>

Overcrowding Provisions—Housing Act, 1957

During the year there were 22 complaints of overcrowding and of these 15 were certified as overcrowded in accordance with the provisions of the Housing Act, 1957. 11 Families were rehoused by the Corporation to abate overcrowding.

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS, HOUSING ACT, 1949

739 Inspections were made as compared with 818 for the previous year.

The number of improvement grants completed was 497 as compared with 437 for the previous year.

FOOD AND ITS SOPHISTICATION

“Of all the frauds practised by mercenary dealers there is none more reprehensible than the sophistication of food. This unprincipled and nefarious practice is now applied to almost every commodity and is carried on to a most alarming extent in every part of the United Kingdom”.

These words were written over 120 years ago by a courageous chemist who published the first ruthless and scientific exposé of food faking in England, and for his pains he was driven from the country.

Today, in spite of more than a hundred years of food and drugs legislation, some adulteration and sophistication of food is still with us. Nowadays this sophistication is more subtle than it was in those days.

Fortunately, however, it is rare indeed for any substance officially recognised as toxic to find its way into our larders today. On the other hand, numerous chemicals which are considered to be harmless are used to flavour, colour, preserve or otherwise improve our food. Antibiotics are fed into chicken and farm animals to stimulate growth. Antibiotics are injected into the udders of cows in the treatment of mastitis. Residues of these antibiotics in both milk and meat may produce symptoms in hypersensitive individuals. In the opinion of some experts the indiscriminate use of hormones for calf rearing to increase our food supply is one that should be controlled until further investigations as to their residual effects have been carried out.

Another hazard is the growing use of pesticides. Residues in or on treated foods have been extensively publicised in recent months. Pesticides are necessary to maintain our present level of food supplies, but regard must continue to be paid to their possible dangers to the consumers of affected foodstuffs, and this rigorously controlled.

The British public, generally speaking, are remarkably complacent about their food.

Although more and more cases of foreign bodies in food, dirty food, dirty food handlers etc. are reported to the Authorities, far greater numbers are taken for granted. For every case of a foreign body reported there must be at least twenty not reported. Similarly, complaints regarding the quality of food are rarely received by the responsible official. Providing the food looks familiar, has a reassuring name and an appealing pack, few seem to worry unduly about the ingredients. Whilst on this question, one must not disregard the importance of mass advertising through the medium of both newspapers and television. Some of this is extremely clever, and to the unwily may give an entirely wrong impression. It is estimated that the food processor touches nearly ninety per cent of the food coming into our kitchens. Milk, butter, cheese, broilers, frozen chips, canned peas, to name just a few examples.

The importance of sales appeal must not be forgotten. Synthetic colours, preservatives and flavours, are all part of modern food technology, and provided these are controlled by law no material harm is done. Various Regulations state what colouring matters, preservatives and other additives are permitted. Although the housewives, through their various Guilds and Organisations, demand that their food should not be coloured with these artificial dyes, how many of them would purchase a bottle of Orange Drink or Squash whose contents had the pale colour of the genuine juice when alongside it was another brand of a similar commodity in which the liquid had the rich orange colour of the peel. Consumers similarly expect peas from the can to have a beautiful emerald green appearance, and their kippers to have the "handsome bronze look". Manufacturers, knowing this, colour their products accordingly.

Our existing method of control is a list of permitted colouring matters and other additions such as preservatives, anti-oxidants, stabilisers, and emulsifiers. Perhaps it would be an advantage if it was compulsory to list on the label of the foodstuff every additive but one wonders if the consumer troubles to read the small print. Again, long technical words make the housewife no wiser. Simple words such as "Emulsifying agents added", "added colouring" or "added flavouring" conspicuously shown tells all she needs to know.

Certainly the gentle art of beguiling the Public into thinking they are getting what they want has become big business. For many years now Food and Drugs authorities (and the public) have been complaining about the lack of standards to control the meat content of such products as sausages, canned meat products, meat pies etc. The Food Standards Committee have made recommendations on all these products. The Committee recommended standards on sausages which were not accepted and one wonders if their recommendations on the other meat products will receive similar treatment.

World food shortages – largely resulting from two Great Wars – have made food sophistication inevitable. Also in order to have more food available and generally acceptable at all times and seasons it is necessary to adopt some means of preservation. Thus food sophistication is an essential part of the principles of food conservation and reduces waste.

In this life we have largely to accept what we cannot hope to change. But let us satisfy ourselves that all possible measures are taken to see that legislation and control keep pace with the changing methods of manufacture, distribution and sale, to ensure a safe, wholesome and nutritional food supply.

PUBLIC SWIMMING BATHS

169 samples of Public and School Swimming Baths water were taken for bacteriological examination, with results as follows:—

168 samples were satisfactory.

1 sample was unsatisfactory.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

The number of samples taken for analysis and submitted to the Public Analyst during the year was as follows:—

Total number of samples submitted for analysis					Formal	Informal	Results of Analysis	
							Satisfactory	Adulterated below standard or otherwise not complying with prescribed regulations
4	Almonds, ground	..	..	..	1	3	4	—
1	Apple Flakes	..	..	..	—	1	1	—
1	Baking Powder	..	..	..	—	1	1	—
1	Baked Beans with Baconburgers in							
	Tomato Sauce	..	..	..	—	1	1	—
1	Beef Dripping	..	..	..	—	1	1	—
1	Blood Elixir	..	..	..	—	1	1	—
46	Butter	..	..	..	45	1	46	—
1	Butter, Cumberland, Rum	..	..	..	—	1	1	—
1	Cake, Icing Mix	..	..	..	—	1	1	—
1	Chipples	..	..	..	—	1	1	—
1	Cleaned currants	..	..	..	—	1	1	—
1	Cocoa	..	..	..	1	—	1	—
1	Coffee and Chicory Essence	..			1	—	1	—
1	Coffee and Chicory Essence, Sweetened	..	..	..	1	—	1	—
1	Cough Mixture	..	..	..	—	1	1	—
1	Cream, Single	..	..	..	—	1	1	—
1	Cream, Double	..	..	..	—	1	1	—
1	Cream, Dairy	..	..	..	—	1	1	—
1	Cream Cheese Spread	..	..	..	—	1	1	—
2	Cream Doughnuts	..	..	..	—	2	2	—
2	Cream Horns	..	..	..	—	2	2	—
1	Cream Layer	..	..	..	1	—	—	1
1	Custard Powder	..	..	..	1	—	1	—
1	Dettol	..	..	..	1	—	1	—
DRINKS ALCOHOLIC								
1	British Cherry Wine	..	..	..	1	—	1	—
3	British Ruby Wine	..	..	..	3	—	3	—
1	British Sherry	..	..	..	1	—	1	—
1	Cream British Sherry	..	..	..	1	—	1	—
1	Damson Cream Wine Cocktail	..			1	—	1	—
1	French Vermouth	..	..	..	1	—	1	—
1	Gin	..	..	..	1	—	1	—
1	Rum	..	..	..	1	—	1	—
2	Scotch Whisky	..	..	..	2	—	2	—
1	Sweet White Wine	..	..	..	1	—	1	—
DRINKS NON-ALCOHOLIC								
1	Apple Joy	..	..	..	1	—	1	—
1	Blackcurrant	..	..	..	—	1	1	—
1	Blackcurrant Health Drink	..			1	—	1	—
1	Blackcurrant Vitamin C Health Drink	..	..	..	1	—	1	—
1	Brackorange	..	..	..	1	—	1	—
92	Carried forward	..			69	23	91	1

Total number of samples submitted for analysis				Results of Analysis	
				Satisfactory	Adulterated below standard or otherwise not complying with prescribed regulations
92	Brought forward ..	69	23	91	1
1	Chippy Real Fruit Juice	—	1	—	1
1	Dietetic Orange Squash	1	—	1	—
1	Flavoured Drink	—	1	1	—
2	Grapefruit Juice	—	2	2	—
2	Grapefruit Squash	2	—	2	—
2	Gluco Orange	—	2	2	—
2	Jaffa Orange Drink	1	1	2	—
1	Kola Nut Beverage	—	1	1	—
1	Lemon	1	—	—	1
4	Lemon Barley	4	—	4	—
1	Lemon Crush	—	1	1	—
1	Lemon Glucose Drink	1	—	1	—
2	Lemon Squash	2	—	2	—
1	Lem-Slim	1	—	1	—
5	Lime Juice Cordial	4	1	5	—
1	Lucozade	1	—	1	—
1	Non-Alcoholic Raisin Flavoured Beverage	1	—	1	—
1	Orange Barley	1	—	1	—
5	Orange Drink	3	2	5	—
11	Orange Squash	10	1	10	1
1	Quash Lemon	1	—	—	1
1	Quolos Lemon	1	—	1	—
1	Sweetened Orange Juice	—	1	1	—
1	Sugar Added Grapefruit Juice	1	—	1	—
1	Whole Grapefruit Drink	1	—	1	—
2	Whole Orange Drink	2	—	2	—
1	Dripping	—	1	1	—
DRUGS					
1	Ammoniated Tincture of Quinine	—	1	1	—
1	Iodine Paint	—	1	1	—
1	Glycerine and Lemon	—	1	1	—
1	Glycerine, Lemon and Ipec Mixture	—	1	1	—
1	Spirit of Sal Volatile	—	1	1	—
2	Capsules of Halibut Liver Oil	—	2	1	1
1	Fruit Flavoured Laxative	—	1	1	—
2	Evaporated, Separated Milk and Vegetable Fat	1	1	—	2
1	Fish Paste	—	1	1	—
1	Fish Paste—Lobster	—	1	1	—
6	Flour, self-raising	2	4	6	—
1	Fruit cocktail in heavy syrup	—	1	1	—
1	Fruit Syrup	1	—	1	—
1	Ginger, Ground	—	1	1	—
1	Ginger, Stem, in Syrup	—	1	1	—
1	Glacé Cherries	—	1	1	—
1	Halva Elite	—	1	1	—
47	Ice Cream	47	—	47	—
1	Ice Lolly Syrup	—	1	—	1
218	Carried forward ..	159	59	209	9

Total number of samples submitted for analysis		Formal	Informal	Results of Analysis	
				Satisfactory	Adulterated below standard or otherwise not complying with prescribed regulations
218	Brought forward ..	159	59	209	2
6	Jam	1	5	6	—
3	Jelly	—	3	3	—
11	Lard	10	1	11	—
5	Lemon Cheese	—	5	5	—
5	Lemon Curd	2	3	5	—
1	Macaroon Paste	—	1	1	—
11	Margarine	10	1	11	—
1	Marmalade	1	—	1	—
1	Marzipan, real.. .. .	—	1	1	—
MEAT PRODUCTS, CANNED:					
1	Beef Steak with Gravy	—	1	1	—
2	Boned Chicken	—	2	—	2
1	Beef Dinner	1	1	1	—
1	Chopped Chicken in Jelly	—	1	1	—
1	Chicken Supreme	—	1	1	—
1	Casserole Steak	—	1	—	1
1	Casserole Beef Steak	—	1	—	1
3	Chopped Pork	—	3	1	2
1	Chopped Ham	—	1	1	—
1	Chopped Pork in Natural Juice	—	1	1	—
1	Chicken Supreme with added Vegetables	—	1	—	1
1	Cubed Beef with natural juices	—	1	1	—
1	Beef Stew	—	1	1	—
1	Danish Pork	—	1	1	—
1	Danish Pork in natural juice	—	1	1	—
1	Frankfurter Sausages.. .. .	—	1	1	—
1	Hot Dog Sausages in Brine	—	1	1	—
1	Lamb Tongues	—	1	1	—
1	Lunch Tongues	—	1	—	1
1	Meat Casserole with Gravy	—	1	—	1
1	Minced Beef and Gravy	—	1	1	—
1	Minced Beef with Onions and Gravy	—	1	1	—
1	Minced Beef Loaf	—	1	1	—
2	Minced Pork	—	2	2	—
1	Ox Tongues—sliced in Jelly	—	1	1	—
2	Pork Luncheon Meat	—	2	2	—
1	Potted Beef	—	1	1	—
1	Pork Brawn	—	1	1	—
1	Pure Pork	—	1	1	—
2	Pork in Natural Juice	—	2	2	—
1	Prime Steak in Rich Gravy	—	1	1	—
5	Stewed Steak	—	5	4	1
3	Stewed Steak with gravy	—	3	2	1
1	Steak and Vegetables	—	1	—	1
1	Stewed Steak and Kidney with Gravy	—	1	1	—
3	Sliced Stewed Steak	—	3	3	—
312	Carried forward ..	183	129	291	21

Total number of samples submitted for analysis					Formal	Informal	Results of Analysis	
							Satisfactory	Adulterated below standard or otherwise not complying with prescribed regulations
313	Brought forward ..				183	129	291	21
1	Milk, Evaporated	..	..	..	—	1	1	—
5	Mincemeat	..	..	..	—	5	5	—
397	Milk Samples	..	..	..	390	7	396	1
1	Miracle Whip	..	..	..	—	1	1	—
7	Non-brewed Condiment	..	..	..	7	—	6	1
1	Parsley	..	..	..	—	1	1	—
1	Pepper, White..	..	..	..	—	1	1	—
1	Pancake mixture	..	..	..	—	1	1	—
1	Piccalilli	..	..	..	—	1	1	—
1	Piccalilli, chopped	..	..	..	—	1	1	—
1	Pineapple Juice	..	..	..	—	1	1	—
1	Pudding, Creamed Rice, Milk	..	..	..	—	1	1	—
1	Rice, Ground	..	..	..	—	1	1	—
1	Red Plum Jam	..	..	..	—	1	1	—
1	Salad Cream	..	..	..	—	1	1	—
1	Salmon Spread with Butter	..	..	..	—	1	1	—
1	Sardine and Tomato Fish Paste	..	..	..	—	1	1	—
1	Sardine and Tomato Sauce	..	..	..	—	1	1	—
1	Sardines in Pure Olive Oil with Lemon Slice	..	..	..	—	1	1	—
140	Sausages	..	..	..	123	17	135	5
5	Shredded Beef Suet	..	..	..	4	1	5	—
1	Skimmed Milk Powder	..	..	..	—	1	1	—
1	Tomato Juice	..	..	..	—	1	1	—
39	Vinegar, Malt	..	..	..	34	5	38	1
1	Vinegar, Malt, with Caramel	..	..	..	—	1	1	—
1	Vinegar with Caramel	..	..	..	1	—	1	—
1	Vinegar, Wine	..	..	..	1	—	1	—
1	Vitamin C Lemon Juice	..	..	..	—	1	—	1
927	TOTALS ..				743	184	897	30

Formal Samples	..	..	..	..	743
Informal Samples	..	..	..	..	184
Number of Samples Genuine	..	..	..	..	897
Number of Samples Non-Genuine	..	..	..	..	30

The average of fat in the milk samples passed as genuine was as follows:—

Quarter ending:—

31st March, 1962	..	..	..	..	3.64%
30th June, 1962	..	..	..	..	3.56%
30th September, 1962	..	..	..	..	3.62%
31st December, 1962	..	..	..	..	3.81%

The Sale of Milk Regulations 1939, fixed a minimum presumptive fat standard of 3·0%.

Proceedings under the Act were instituted as follows:—

Offence	Result	Fines			Costs		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Selling an article of food, namely, evaporated separated milk and vegetable fat which was not less than 14·6% deficient of its proper proportion of protein	Convicted	50	0	0	3	5	0
Selling an article of food, namely Cream Layer, containing a substance which resembled cream in appearance but which was not cream under a description which included the word cream	Convicted	10	0	0	8	10	0
Failing to ensure that a milk bottle was in a state of thorough cleanliness, before use by the Company	Convicted	15	0	0	3	7	0
TOTAL		75	0	0	15	2	0

Details of unsatisfactory samples where proceedings were not instituted:—

Article	Remarks
BONELESS CHICKEN ..	7·5% deficient of meat, containing 87·9% instead of 95·0%. Alternatively it should be described as “Boneless Chicken in Jelly”. Local retailer interviewed. All existing stocks withdrawn from sale. Matter taken up with wholesaler and importer. Letter received from the latter stating that this is old stock and that they have ceased importations from this source. Making efforts to prevent any further complaints.
CHIPPY REAL FRUIT JUICE	The quantitative statement of Vitamin C content should be as milligrammes per fluid ounce, not milligrammes per container. Letter to manufacturers, who state that labels on current production now state Vitamin C content in milligrammes per fluid ounce.
EVAPORATED SEPARATED MILK AND VEGETABLE FAT	14·6% deficient of its proper proportion of protein containing 8·2% instead of 9·6% required by The Skimmed Milk with Non-milk Fat Regulations, 1960. Informal sample. Formal sample taken in connection with this. See proceedings.
BEST SAUSAGES	Contains undeclared sulphite preservative equivalent to 108 p.p.m. of sulphur dioxide by weight. Warning given to manufacturer-retailer.
PORK SAUSAGES	Contains undeclared sulphite preservative equivalent to 216 p.p.m. by weight of sulphur dioxide. Warning given to manufacturer-retailer.

Article	Remarks
PORK SAUSAGES	9.7% deficient of meat containing 58.7% instead of 65%. Contained undeclared sulphite preservative equivalent to 225 p.p.m. of sulphur dioxide. Warning given to manufacturer-retailer.
PORK SAUSAGES	6.5% deficient of meat containing 60.8% instead of 65%. Contains undeclared preservative equivalent to 179 p.p.m. by weight of sulphur dioxide. Warning given to manufacturer-retailer.
CHICKEN SUPREME WITH ADDED VEGETABLES ..	Contains only 35.7% of meat, whereas "Ready Meals" consisting of meat and vegetables with gravy, usually contain 45.0% of meat. Matter taken up with manufacturers. Legal standard for this type of product under consideration by food standards committee.
CHOPPED PORK	10.5% deficient of meat containing 85% instead of not less than 95%. Retailer informed of analyst's report. Purchased under warranty. Withdrawing stocks from all branches. Yugo-Slavian product.
LUNCH TONGUES	4.1% deficient of its proper proportion of meat containing 91.1% instead of 95.0%. Further sample to be taken to check if this is an isolated instance. Danish product.
ICE LOLLIE SYRUP	Contained 0.24% of saccharin which contravened the Food Standards (Soft Drinks) Order. Alternatively, the sample must carry a list of ingredients and comply with the Labelling of Food Order. Manufacturers contacted. New labels printed carrying a list of ingredients. Specimen label submitted.
CASSEROLE STEAK	Sold under a misleading description since it consisted of meat and gravy and not casseroled meat only. Contained only 58.2% of meat, whereas normal meat and gravy products should contain not less than 75.0% meat. Australian product. Matter taken up with importers who replied that there are no official standards laid down for meat products in this country and that recent court prosecutions indicate this. Legal standard for this type of product under consideration by Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.
CASSEROLE BEEF STEAK ..	33.1% deficient of its proper proportion of meat, containing 63.6% instead of 95%. Empire produce. Local retailer interviewed. Returning stocks to wholesaler. Wholesaler informed of Public Analyst's report. They replied that "Casserole Beef Steak" was a fitting description for a product with a 65.0% meat content. Standard for this type of product under consideration.
MEAT CASSEROLE WITH GRAVY	14.1% deficient of its proper proportion of meat, containing 60.1% instead of 70.0%, also contained a flour ingredient not disclosed in the list of ingredients. Local retailer interviewed. Stocks withdrawn from sale. Letter sent to firm whose name appeared on the can. Replied that words "Wheaten Flour" will be overprinted on labels. After lengthy correspondence manufacturers stated they had decided to increase recipe to 70% meat content.

Article	Remarks
MILK (TUBERCULIN TESTED)	2.0% deficient in solids-not-fat, and 5.0% deficient in fat. Producer-retailer interviewed. Enquiries made regarding bottling. Advice given concerning mixing of milk. Repeat sample satisfactory.
BONED CHICKEN	10.5% deficient of its proper proportion of meat, containing 85.0% instead of not less than 95.0%. Chinese product. Matter taken up with retailer. Stocks exhausted. No further supplies.
LEMON	35.0% deficient of its proper proportion of lemon juice containing 16.1% instead of 25.0%. After taking Counsel's opinion it was decided that legal proceedings should not be instituted.
NON-BREWED CONDIMENT ..	Had no list of ingredients. Matter taken up with manufacturers. Withdrawing local stocks. New labels re-ordered.
QUOSH LEMON	25.3% deficient of its proper proportion of lemon juice containing 14.9% instead of 25.0%. After taking Counsel's opinion it was decided that legal proceedings should not be taken.
CAPSULES OF HALIBUT LIVER OIL	Slightly deficient of Vitamin A due to deterioration, containing 4,300 I.U's/capsule instead of 4,500 I.U's/capsule. Conditions regarding storage at retailer's premises investigated. Stocks withdrawn and returned to manufacturers. Storage at retailer's premises to be reviewed.
CHOPPED PORK	4.2% deficient of its proper proportion of meat, containing 91.0% instead of 95%. Imported product. Retailer interviewed. Matter taken up with wholesaler.
MALT VINEGAR	Consisted mainly of non-brewed condiment and contained less than 5.0% of malt vinegar. Letter of warning sent to retailer.
STEAK AND VEGETABLES ..	Contained an ingredient not listed—peas. Australian product. Matter taken up with importers who replied stating that they were taking this up with the manufacturers. Further letter received stating that the words "processed peas and onions" were inadvertently left off the newly designed label. These ingredients will be included in the next print.
VITAMIN C LEMON JUICE ..	Contained 57/mgs./fl. oz. of Vitamin C and consists, therefore, of lemon juice with added Vitamin C and should be labelled accordingly. Letter sent to manufacturers who replied stating that they are taking the matter up with their consultant analyst.
ORANGE SQUASH	Contained more than the permitted amount of sulphite preservative equal to 434 p.p.m. sulphur dioxide. Manufacturer interviewed. Matter taken up by him with fruit juice suppliers. It was discovered that due to ambiguous wording in the supplier's recipe a slight excess of preservative had been added during manufacture of the drink. Arrangements made for the preservative to be added by suppliers. Stocks in local shop withdrawn.

Article	Remarks
PORK SAUSAGES	Contained undeclared sulphite preservative equivalent to 290 parts per million of sulphur dioxide. Letter of warning sent to manufacturers.
STEWED STEAK WITH GRAVY	12·5% deficient of its proper proportion of meat, containing 65·6% instead of 75·0%. Matter taken up with manufacturers who replied that they endeavour to produce an article of about 70% meat content. They agree that the suggested figure of the Food Standards Committee is 75%, and that when this is fixed they will be happy to work to it. Legal standard for this type of production under consideration.
STEWED STEAK	9·8% deficient of its proper proportion of meat, containing 85·7% instead of 95%. Australian product. Letter sent to importer, whose representative is in Australia and taking the matter up with the manufacturer.

Stoke-on-Trent Corporation Act, 1935, Section 68 and The Food and Drugs Act, 1938, Section 13

80 samples of ice cream were submitted for bacteriological examination with results as follows:—

	<i>Samples</i>
Provisional Grade 1	66
Provisional Grade 2	4
Provisional Grade 3	4
Provisional Grade 4	6
	—
	80
	—

In the cases of the samples placed in Provisional Grades 3 and 4, investigations were carried out and advice given regarding the sterilising of plant, and use of sterilants on fixed units. In addition a number of samples of liquid mix were submitted to the laboratory for check purposes in connection with samples placed in Provisional Grades 3 and 4.

Six samples of ice lollies were submitted for examination. The reports thereon indicated that heat treatment was unnecessary.

Miscellaneous Visits

1,176 visits were made to premises for appointments, interviews, licensing and investigations.

Fertiliser and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926

Samples were submitted for analysis as follows:—

Complete garden fertiliser	..	..	..	1
Vegetable fertiliser	..	..	..	1
Sow and Weaner's meal	..	..	..	1
Battery meal	..	..	..	1
Basic slag	..	..	..	2
Tomorite	..	..	..	1
Liquid Tomorite	..	..	..	1
Battery and intensive poultry food	..	..		1
Baby chick mash	..	..	..	1
Organic liquid fertiliser	..	..	..	1
Plant food	..	..	..	1
Liquid chrysanthemum fertiliser	..	..		1
Tomato special liquid food	..	..	..	1

Action Taken on Unsatisfactory Samples:—

BASIC SLAG:—

The Agricultural Analyst reported that the amount that will pass through a prescribed sieve is 13·8% more than the amount stated and this exceeds the limit of variation. Enquiries made after receiving the report showed that on the day of production of the batch from which the sample was taken, a breakdown in the plant caused prolonged grinding of some of the slag. This resulted in the basic slag being ground beyond the usual fineness.

SOW AND WEANER'S MEAL:—

The amount of oil found was 1·1% more than the amount stated, and this difference exceeded the limit of variation. This excess was not to the prejudice of the purchaser. The manufacturer was interviewed and advised to check the statements furnished by the suppliers of the ingredients used by him. He agreed to do this and to take check samples.

BATTERY MEAL:—

The amount of oil found was 1·1% more than the amount stated and this difference exceeded the limit of variation. This excess was not to the prejudice of the purchaser. The manufacturer was interviewed and advised to check the statements furnished by the suppliers of the ingredients used by him. He agreed to do this and to take check samples.

BATTERY AND INTENSIVE POULTRY FOOD:—

The amount of oil found is 1·2% more than the amount stated and that this difference exceeded the limits of variation. The manufacturer was interviewed and he undertook to adjust the formula and to submit samples to his analyst.

BABY CHICK MASH:—

The amount of protein found was 2·4% more than the amount stated and this difference exceeded the limit of variation. The manufacturer was interviewed and he undertook to adjust the formula and to submit samples to his analyst.

All the other samples were within the prescribed limits of variation permitted.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959 The Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949-1953 The Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949-1953

All samples taken for bacteriological tests were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory Service (Medical Research Council), Stafford.

DESIGNATED MILK

551 samples of designated milk were submitted for bacteriological examination as follows:—

TUBERCULIN TESTED (CHANNEL ISLAND)—2

2 passed the Methylene Blue Test.

TUBERCULIN TESTED (FARM BOTTLED)—2

2 passed the Methylene Blue Test.

TUBERCULIN TESTED—4

2 passed the Methylene Blue Test.

2 failed to pass the Methylene Blue Test.

TUBERCULIN TESTED (CHANNEL ISLAND) PASTEURISED—66

66 passed the Phosphatase Test.

65 passed the Methylene Blue Test.

In one instance owing to the high atmospheric shade temperature, the result of the Methylene Blue Test was rendered void.

TUBERCULIN TESTED (PASTEURISED)—160

160 passed the Phosphatase Test.

154 passed the Methylene Blue Test.

3 failed to pass the Methylene Blue Test.

In 3 instances owing to the high atmospheric shade temperature, the results of the Methylene Blue Test were rendered void.

HIGH TEMPERATURE SHORT TIME PASTEURISED—214

214 passed the Phosphatase Test.

205 passed the Methylene Blue Test.

In 9 instances owing to the high atmospheric shade temperature the Methylene Blue Test was rendered void.

PASTEURISED (HOLDER PROCESS): 13

13 passed the Phosphatase Test.

13 passed the Methylene Blue Test.

STERILISED MILK—90

90 passed the Turbidity Test.

BIOLOGICAL TEST

7 samples of designated milk were submitted for biological test for Tuberculosis with results as follows:—

- Tuberculin tested milk (farm bottled)—2 negative.
- Tuberculin tested milk—4 negative.
- Tuberculin tested (Channel Island)—1 negative.

BRUCELLA ABORTUS:—

A sample of Channel Island Tuberculin Tested milk bottled at a local dairy, was submitted to the Public Health Laboratory Service for examination. The Laboratory reported that Brucella Abortus had been isolated. Upon enquiry at the dairy after hearing this report it was found that all the milk was now being pasteurised. The milk was supplied from four farms in the County area. The Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the Staffordshire County Council were notified.

MILK AND DAIRIES REGULATIONS, 1949

241 visits to dairies in connection with sampling, inspections, alterations and repairs etc., were made.

PATHOLOGICAL SAMPLES TAKEN

<i>Year</i>			<i>Samples sent</i>	<i>Samples positive</i>
1960	..	..	219	26
1961	..	..	1,473	253
1962	..	..	1,646	300

During 1960, 40 cases of dysentery were notified, after bacteriological examination 34 were positive. In the same year the corrected notifications of food poisoning totalled 12.

During 1961, 116 cases of dysentery were notified, after bacteriological examination 105 were positive. In the same year the corrected notifications of food poisoning totalled 33.

During 1962, 133 cases of dysentery were notified, after bacteriological examination 116 were positive. In the same year the corrected notifications of food poisoning totalled nine.

Inspection of Meat and Other Foods

The inspection of meat and other foods has continued during the past year at much the same level as in the previous year. It would appear that a consistent pattern of killing at the various slaughterhouses has now been established and this is, of course, helpful in planning the meat inspection service. One post-control development which appears to be the consequence of the growth of meat wholesaling as opposed to the prewar practice of many butchers killing their own stock is the rise in the numbers of animals killed on Saturday mornings in anticipation of the trade in the early days of the following week. This has meant that with the adoption of a five day working week there has had to be provided a Saturday morning meat inspection service which demands the services of three inspectors. These inspectors are provided by the staff working a Saturday morning duty rota which means that most of the staff work one Saturday morning in five or six taking in compensation time off in the following week. Other out-of-normal hours working is also required for short periods on Monday evenings, Monday being the peak-kill day, and on a few Sunday mornings during the warmer weather killing is carried out at the Public Abattoir. This is permitted by prior approval only and the inspection service is provided by the full time meat inspection staff. The normal inspection service requires not only the two permanent meat inspectors but also the seconding of one other inspector each week for full time service and one inspector doing part time meat inspection. During the year the slaughterhouses in the City were visited by the Veterinary Inspectors of the Animal Health Division of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food who are responsible to the Minister for the enforcement of the Slaughterhouse (Hygiene) Regulations and the Slaughter of Animals (Prevention of Cruelty) Regulations and satisfaction was expressed at the high structural standards which had been achieved. Other Ministry Veterinary Surgeons paid visits to the Public Abattoir in connection with the Tuberculosis eradication scheme for that establishment is a recognised centre for dealing with Tuberculosis re-acter cattle from herds. Also during the year morbid specimens were sent to the Ministry's Veterinary Laboratories for examination and it is pleasing to report that their assistance was given in this direction with enthusiasm. During the year four firms of meat importers operated cold stores and another firm was actively converting premises. These premises are all located within a few yards of each other and handling imported frozen and chilled meat together with some home and Irish killed fresh meat. Frequent visits of inspection are made to these establishments.

During the year 59,073 units of animals were slaughtered and examined in the City, and 112 tons, 3 cwts., 3 qrs., 6 lbs. of meat and offal were condemned, as compared with 53,402 units slaughtered and 110 tons, 16 cwts., 1 qr., 27 lbs. of meat and offal condemned during the previous year.

The appointed day under the Slaughterhouses Act by which slaughterhouses in the City had to comply with the Slaughterhouses (Hygiene) Regulations and the Slaughter of Animals (Prevention of Cruelty) Regulations, 1958, was 1st January, 1962. Owing to the extremely severe weather in the last month of 1961 not all of the work which was required could be completed but as soon as the weather moderated all the alterations and additions to the various slaughterhouses were finished. Never before have the slaughterhouses in this City reached such a high structural standard. Owners have been eager to co-operate with the Department and have spent considerable sums of money in reconstruction, renovation, repair and re-equipment.

It is felt, that the slaughterhouses in the City at the moment would compare very favourably with any others. The task will now be to maintain these establishments in their present structural condition and to raise as quickly as possible the Food Hygiene practices in the slaughtering trade to as high a level as possible. Already there are signs that hygiene in this difficult and distasteful trade is higher than it has ever been. With modern equipment much of the danger and physical effort involved has been removed, leaving more time and energy for cleaning, although where possible a separate cleaning staff is advised and encouraged.

MEAT AND GENERAL FOOD INSPECTION

ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED AND INSPECTED IN THE CITY

<i>Cattle</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Total Animals</i>	<i>Total Units</i>
23,605	1,242	84,697	54,343	163,887	59,073

DETAILS OF CONDEMNATIONS

Carcases found to be affected with Tuberculosis					<i>Weight of Meat Condemned</i>			
					T.	C.	Q.	lbs.
6 Cattle	comprising	2 whole and	4 part carcasses	..	—	16	3	22
1,095 Pigs	comprising	4 whole and	1,091 part carcasses	..	6	9	3	20

1,101 Animals	comprising	6 whole and	1,095 part carcasses	..	7	3	6	14
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Carcases found to be affected with Other Diseases					T.	C.	Q.	lbs.
95 Cattle	comprising	16 whole and	79 part carcasses	..	4	8	1	7
15 Calves	comprising	12 whole and	3 part carcasses	..	—	4	1	18
123 Sheep	comprising	100 whole and	23 part carcasses	..	1	16	2	26
303 Pigs	comprising	126 whole and	177 part carcasses	..	8	1	1	1

536 Animals	comprising	254 whole and	282 part carcasses	..	14	10	2	24
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Total number of carcases affected

(Tuberculosis and other Diseases)					T.	C.	Q.	lbs.
101 Cattle	comprising	18 whole and	83 part carcasses	..	5	5	1	1
15 Calves	comprising	12 whole and	3 part carcasses	..	—	4	1	18
123 Sheep	comprising	100 whole and	23 part carcasses	..	1	16	2	26
1,398 Pigs	comprising	130 whole and	1,268 part carcasses	..	14	11	0	21
1,637 Animals	comprising	260 whole and	1,377 part carcasses	..	21	17	2	10

TOTAL WEIGHT OF MEAT AND OFFAL CONDEMNED

<i>Meat</i>				<i>Offal</i>				<i>TOTAL Meat and Offal</i>			
T.	C.	Q.	lbs.	T.	C.	Q.	lbs.	T.	C.	Q.	lbs.
21	17	2	10	90	6	0	24	112	3	3	6

INCIDENCE OF DISEASE OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS IN FOOD ANIMALS WHICH NECESSITATED THE CONFISCATION OF THE WHOLE OF THE CARCASE AND ORGANS

			<i>Cattle</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Total</i>
Anaemia .. ..	..	..	—	—	1	2	3
Bruising, generalised ..	..	..	—	—	—	1	1
Bilateral Pylo-nephritis ..	..	..	—	—	—	1	1
Carcinoma .. ..	..	..	—	—	—	1	1
Dropsy, generalised ..	..	..	3	—	10	31	44
Emaciation, generalised ..	..	..	2	3	58	5	68
Erysipelas, acute swine ..	..	..	—	—	—	1	1
Enteritis .. ..	..	..	—	—	—	1	1
Fever, acute .. ..	..	..	2	1	1	17	21
Immaturity .. ..	..	..	—	2	—	2	4
Malignant Neoplasms ..	..	..	2	—	—	1	3
Metritis, Acute Septic ..	..	..	1	—	—	—	1
Moribund .. ..	..	..	3	3	19	11	36
Multiple Injuries .. ..	..	..	—	—	3	2	5
Pericarditis, Septic ..	..	..	1	—	—	—	1
Pyæmia .. ..	..	..	—	2	8	27	37
Septicaemia or Septic Intoxication .. ..	..	..	2	1	—	10	13
Swine Fever .. ..	..	..	—	—	—	11	11
Uraemia .. ..	..	..	—	—	—	2	2
TOTALS ..			16	12	100	126	254

CARCASES OF ANIMALS (HOME-KILLED) BROUGHT INTO THE CITY FROM OTHER DISTRICTS:—

<i>Cattle</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Total Animals</i>	<i>Total Units</i>
55	152	601	39	847	319

IMPORTED MEAT AND OFFAL (FROZEN AND CHILLED) DEALT WITH AT THE CITY ABATTOIR:—

				T.	C.	Q.	lbs.
Carcase Meat .. ..	..	..	..	33	14	3	3
Offal .. ..	..	..	..	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ..				33	14	3	3

The Tuberculosis (Reactors) Order, 1950 (Brought into Operation in October, 1954)

During the year 71 cattle were dealt with under this Order at the City Abattoir. One of these cattle was found to be unfit for human consumption necessitating the condemnation of the entire carcase and organs.

Tuberculosis (England and Wales Attested Area) Order, 1960 (Brought into operation October 1960)

During the year 12 Cattle received in the City direct from Cattle Markets or other sources were found to be affected with Tuberculosis, and, where applicable, were reported to the Animal Health Division of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

Cysticercus Bovis

In the 6 cases discovered in cattle slaughtered in the City, 3 were affected with viable cysts and as a final precaution, the carcasses were treated by freezing for 21 days at 15°F.

OTHER FOODS CONDEMNED

				<i>Tons</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Qrs.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>
Canned meat	..	..	..	3	1	1	4
Canned fruit	..	..	..	—	18	2	24
Canned milk	..	..	..	—	2	—	16
Canned fish	..	..	..	—	1	3	14
Canned vegetables	..	..	..	3	5	2	27
Canned soups	..	..	..	—	3	1	23
Bacon and ham	..	..	..	—	1	2	19
Flour	..	..	..	—	1	—	2
Dripping	..	..	..	—	—	—	1
Rice pudding	..	..	..	—	—	3	4
Rice	..	..	..	—	1	—	17
Imitation cream	..	..	..	—	—	—	7
Fish cakes	..	..	..	—	—	—	6
Cereals	..	..	..	—	—	—	19
Butter	..	..	..	—	1	—	24
Cheese	..	..	..	—	—	1	7
Pickles	..	..	..	—	—	—	9
Preserve	..	..	..	—	—	—	18
Wet fish	..	..	..	—	5	1	9

OTHER FOODS CONDEMNED—*continued*

				<i>Tons</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Qrs.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>
Dried peas	..	..	..	—	9	2	—
Dried fruit	..	..	..	—	—	1	14
Poultry ..	..	..	..	—	7	1	16
Coco yams	..	..	..	—	6	—	13
Pastry ..	..	..	..	—	—	1	14
Cream ..	..	..	..	—	—	—	5
Fruit juice	..	..	..	—	—	1	19
Tea ..	..	..	..	—	—	—	1
Coffee ..	..	..	..	—	—	—	2
Mincemeat	..	..	..	—	—	—	7
Sausages	..	..	..	—	—	1	26
Vegetables	..	..	..	—	2	—	16
Fruit ..	..	..	..	—	9	1	19
Sago ..	..	..	..	—	—	—	1
Christmas pudding	..	..	..	—	—	—	18
Salt ..	..	..	..	—	—	—	17
Cooked meat	..	..	..	—	4	—	23
Frozen foods	..	..	..	—	4	—	7
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	—	1	2	—
TOTALS				10	11	2	26

					<i>Tons</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Qrs.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>
Total condemned, 1962	..	..	..	..	10	11	2	26
Total condemned, 1961	..	..	..	..	11	17	3	1

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1938-58

Humane Slaughtering

The stunning of animals is carried out by means of electrically operated instruments or captive bolt pistols.

Slaughtermen's Licences

Slaughtermen are required to be licensed by a Local Authority and only fit and proper persons who have attained the age of 18 years are permitted to hold such a licence.

The total number of licences in operation at 31st December, 1962 is 82.

INSPECTIONS OF, AND VISITS TO FOOD PREMISES

	1961	1962
Slaughterhouses Visited daily		112
Butchers' shops, stalls and preserved food premises ..	476	644
Ice cream shops and manufacturing premises	324	678
Milk processing plants	223	220
Food premises re condemnations	399	539
Cold stores	—	128
Markets	732	584
Food warehouses	67	52
Hawkers carts and vans	51	66
Bakeries	94	82
Oatcake bakeries	40	42
Cafe kitchens	145	157
Fish frying premises	218	203
Industrial canteens	156	163
School meals centres	80	130
Snack bars	84	150
Merchandise marks	71	26
Mineral water factories	—	2
Bottling stores	—	1
Hotels/licensed premises	70	189
Offensive trades premises	34	97
Drug stores	—	2
Chemists shops	6	4
Hospital kitchens	12	20
Potato crisp factories	2	2
Food factories	26	3
Herbalists	—	1
Supermarkets	—	6
Market stalls	26	—
Institute kitchen	1	—
Poultry slaughterhouse	1	—
Other food retail premises	2,050	3,197
Other visits	1,246	1,163
Meat at slaughterhouses	—	4,092
TOTALS ..	<u>6,534</u>	<u>12,755</u>

PROSECUTIONS, 1962

Description	Fines			Costs		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
(1) Defective and dirty condition of food preparing premises	15	0	0	5	5	0
(2) Dirty and insanitary condition of bakery premises ..	35	0	0	5	5	0
(3) Using tobacco whilst handling open food	10	0		—	—	—
(4) Smoking a cigarette whilst handling open food ..	10	0		10	0	
TOTAL ..	51	0	0	11	0	0

Warning letters were sent by the Town Clerk in the following instances:—

- (a) Selling an article of food containing spider beetles.
- (b) Food so placed on a market stall as to be liable to contamination by dogs.
- (c) Selling a bottle of orange drink containing a small wire staple.
- (d) Selling an article of food, namely, a “Beefburger”, containing a piece of metal.
- (e) Selling a bottle of sterilised milk containing a foreign matter.
- (f) Selling a can of lunch tongues containing a tooth.
- (g) Selling a can of pork luncheon meat containing a piece of metal.
- (h) Selling an article of food, namely, a sliced loaf, containing deposits of oil.
- (i) Selling a can of American Hamburgers containing a needle.
- (j) Selling an article of food, namely, a currant loaf, containing a piece of composition laminated material.
- (k) Selling an article of food, namely, a grape fruit, which was not of the quality demanded.
- (l) Selling an article of food, namely an “Eccles Puff”, containing a metal screw.

STAFFORDSHIRE POTTERIES WATER BOARD

Register of Rainfall in 1962, kept at the Meir, Longton

(By the courtesy of C. V. Brown, Esq.)

					<i>Total Depth (ins.)</i>	<i>No. of days on which .01 inch or more fell</i>
January ..	..	..	..	..	2.95	19
February..	..	..	..	..	1.63	17
March ..	..	..	..	..	1.39	12
April ..	..	..	..	..	3.40	18
May ..	..	..	..	..	3.49	20
June ..	..	..	..	..	1.02	13
July ..	..	..	..	..	2.19	13
August ..	..	..	..	..	4.30	18
September	..	..	..	..	3.49	18
October	..	..	..	..	1.42	11
November	..	..	..	..	1.88	17
December	..	..	..	..	2.94	15
TOTALS ..					30.10	191

In 1961, the total rainfall was 32.16 inches.

WATER SUPPLY

The water supply of the City is provided by the Staffordshire Potteries Water Board, and is mainly obtained from the wells and boreholes sunk in the New Red Sandstone rocks. A small quantity is obtained from springs issuing from the Millstone Grit.

The supply is a constant one, and practically all the houses within the City have a piped supply for domestic purposes. Only a few persons draw water from standpipes. Water is supplied also for the trade purposes of the district.

The water is not plumbo-solvent and Chloramine treatment is applied to the whole of the water supply.

During the year ended 31st December, 1962, the Board took 583 Bacteriological and 141 Chemical samples of water as supplied to the district, and they were reported on as being "very satisfactory, clear and bright in appearance and of the highest standard of bacterial purity, indicative of a pure and wholesome water suitable for the purpose of public supply". Of the total number of Samples taken, 100% were free from faecal contamination (Bacteria Coli) and 98% free from Chlostridium Welchii organisms.

The total rainfall during the year was 30·10 inches, this being 8·6% *below* the Standard Average of 32·95 inches.

The margin between the water available from all the sources and the consumption is not yet great enough for safety due to the continued development of property and industry, hence the continual effort by the Board to ensure an adequate water supply to satisfy the needs of the district.

The Tittesworth Reservoir Scheme was nearing completion by the end of the year and is a departure from what has been the established order of the undertaking since its inception of obtaining naturally purified water from underground rocks. Water from this source should be available for public supply during the latter half of 1963. This will provide the Board with two well tried systems of supply.

The new service reservoir at Shootershills was completed during the year and after testing will be put into commission during 1963.

During 1962 the average daily quantity of water consumed in the whole of the Board's area of supply amounted to 19,730,000 gallons, with a population supplied of 416,000, this represents an amount of an approximate consumption of 47 gallons per head per day for domestic, trade and waste.

**RAINFALL RECORDED AT HANLEY SEWAGE WORKS,
LEEK ROAD, STOKE-ON-TRENT**

(By the courtesy of J. W. Chibbett, Esq.)

MONTHLY TOTALS FOR 1962

							<i>Inches</i>
January ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2·83
February ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1·70
March ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1·57
April ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3·32
May ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2·86
June ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·93
July ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2·13
August	4·47
September	3·12
October	1·37
November	1·87
December	2·82
YEARLY TOTAL: ..							<hr/> 28·99 <hr/>

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